

DECEMBER, 1962

THE INTERNATIONAL

Teamster

DEDICATED TO SERVICE



FORM 1040 U.S. INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RETURN—1961

U.S. Treasury Department Internal Revenue Service

or taxable year beginning 1961, ending 1961

First name and initial Last name

PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE

Home address (Number and street or rural route) (City, town, or post office) (State) (Postal zone number)

Wife's Social Security Number

Occupation

Check ☐ Single, ☐ Unmarried "Head of Household", ☐ Surviving widow or widower with dependent child;
☒ Married filing joint return, ☐ Married filing separate return—Name of wife (husband)

INCOME—(If joint return, include all income of both husband and wife)

1. Wages, salaries, tips, etc., and excess of allowances over business expenses. Employer's name Where employed (city and state) (a) Wages, etc. (b) Federal income tax withheld

If either you or your wife worked for more than one employer, see page 4 of instructions

2. Sick pay if included in line 1 (attach required statement) Totals here

3. Dividends, interest, rents, royalties, pensions, etc. (Schedule B—if required by instructions page 5)

4. Business income (Schedule C)

5. Sale or exchange of property (Schedule D)

6. Farm income (Schedule F)

7. Total (add lines 4 through 6)

FIGURE YOUR TAX BY USING EITHER 10 OR 11

10. Tax Table If line 7 is less than \$5,000 and you do not itemize deductions— Copy total exemptions from page 2 here Find your tax in table on page 10 of instructions. Do not use lines 11 a, b, c, or d. Enter tax on line 12.

11. Tax Rate Schedule a. If you itemize deductions, enter total from page 2. If line 9 is \$5,000 or more and you do not itemize, enter 10% of line 9 but not more than \$1,000 (\$500 if married and filing separate return). b. Subtract line 11a from line 9. Multiply by \$600. c. Copy total exemptions from page 2 here. d. Subtract line 11c from line 11b. Figure your tax on this amount by using tax rate schedule on page 9 of instructions and enter tax on line 12.

12. Tax (from either tax table or tax rate schedule)

13. Self-employment tax (Schedule C-3 or F-1)

14. Total (add lines 12 and 13)

PAYMENTS AND CREDITS

15. a. Tax withheld (line 2, col. (b) above). Attach Form W-2.
 b. Payments and credits on 1961 Declaration of Estimated Tax.
 c. Dividends received credit.
 d. Retirement income credit.
 e. Other credits (Specify—see page 5 of instructions).
 f. Total (add lines a, b, c, d and e). District Director's office where amount on line 15b was paid

TAX DUE OR REFUND

16. If payments and credits (line 15) are less than tax (line 14), enter Balance Due here. Pay in full with this return to "Internal Revenue Service."

17. If payments and credits (line 15) are larger than tax (line 14), enter Overpayment here.

18. Line 17 to be: (a) Credited on 1962 estimated tax \$ (b) Refunded \$

I declare under penalties of perjury that I have examined this return (including accompanying schedules and statements) and to the best of my knowledge and belief it is true, correct, and complete. If prepared by a person other than taxpayer, his declaration is based on all information of which he has any knowledge.

Sign here (Taxpayer's signature and date) (If joint return, BOTH HUSBAND AND WIFE MUST SIGN) (Wife's signature and date)

Sign here (Signature of preparer other than taxpayer) (Address) (City)

450-10-10077-1

is a
tax cut
in
the
making?



see page 17

The Teamsters Salute LOUISVILLE

LOUISVILLE will forever be famous as home of the Kentucky Derby. This 31st-ranking U.S. city with year-around population of 385,688 sees that number mushroom until the city limits bulge when Derby Day comes on the first Saturday in May. The first Derby was run in 1875 and has been an uninterrupted annual event ever since.

Famed Gen. George Rogers Clark founded the first settlement in 1778 on the banks of the Ohio River and named it in honor of Louis XVI of France because of French aid in the Revolution. From the beginning, traffic on the Ohio River loomed large in Louisville's economic life. The first ocean-going sailing ship docked there in 1800, the first steamboat in 1811.

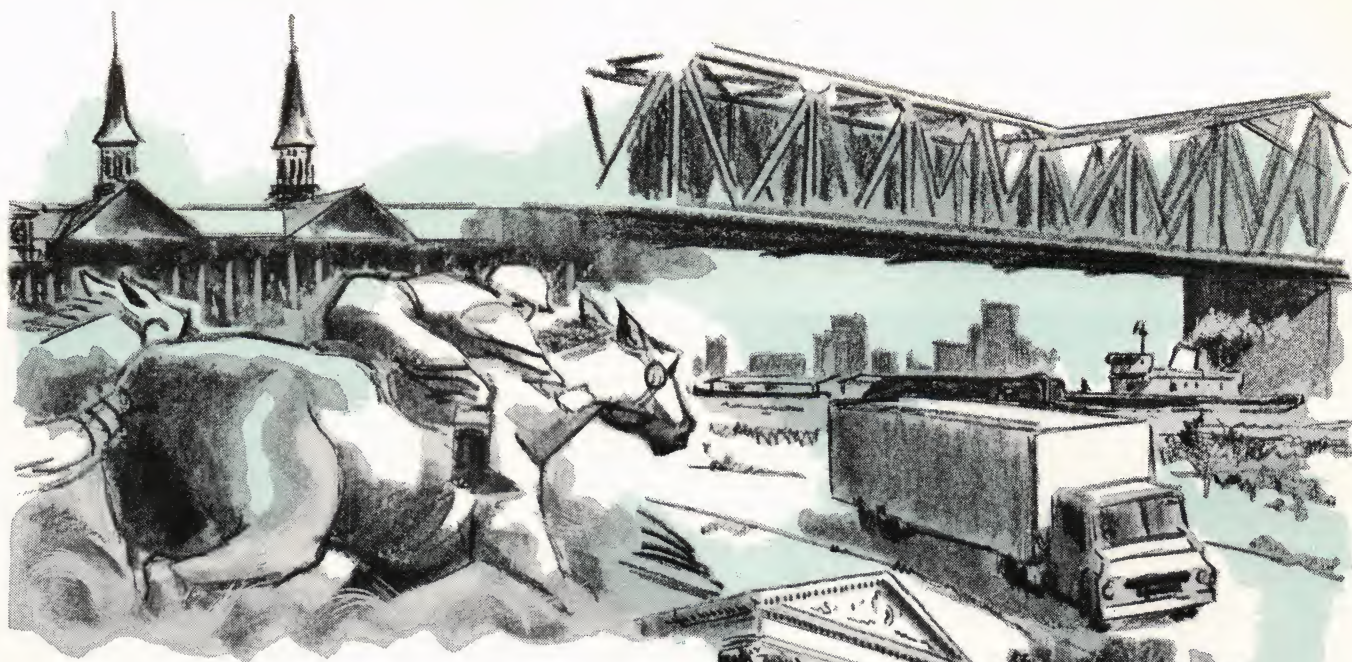
Kentucky's famous product, bourbon whiskey, has been a continuing factor in the city's growth over the years. In the early nineteenth century the famed naturalist James Audubon used the city as a center of his operations as he painted the bird life of America. Famous Louisvillians include Zachary Taylor, Mexican War hero who later became 12th U.S. President, Justice Louis Brandeis of the Supreme Court, James Guthrie, a Secretary of the Treasury, and the movie-maker D. W. Griffith of "Birth of A Nation" fame.

Industry burgeons in Louisville today. It is the nation's second-ranking producer of cigarettes and the most notable source of the bats for the nation's baseball players from sandlots to World Series. Other industries among the 750 separate plants employing more than 80,000 workers include electric appliances, farm machinery, motor vehicles, plumbing fixtures, whiskey, synthetic rubber, frozen foods and chemicals. It is the world center of Braille printing for the blind.

The transport and warehousing needs of this great and growing area are met by the 10,500 members of three local unions in Teamsters Joint Council 94. To one and all in their Old Kentucky Home, a mellow Teamster salute!

America's Cities—

No. 33 in a Series



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THE INTERNATIONAL *Teamster* DEDICATED TO SERVICE

Official magazine of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, 25 Louisiana Ave., N. W., Washington 1, D. C.

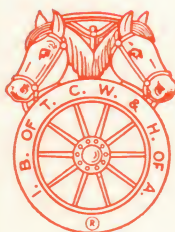
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December, 1962

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On Page 21, a SPECIAL REPORT:

NAM Dedicated To Destroy Unions With Anti-Trust Laws



The International Teamster has an average monthly circulation of 1,550,000 and an estimated readership of over 4 million (based on average impartial surveys of periodicals). It is the largest labor publication in the world.

Editorial material should be addressed to:
Teamsters Union, Office of Public Relations and Publications,
25 Louisiana Ave. N. W., Washington 1, D. C.

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POSTMASTERS—ATTENTION: Change of address cards on Form 3579 should be sent to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen & Helpers of America, Mailing List Department, 810 Rhode Island Avenue, N. E., Washington 18, D. C. Published monthly at 810 Rhode Island Avenue, N. E., Washington 18, D. C., by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen & Helpers of America, and second class postage paid at Washington, D. C. Printed in U.S.A. Subscription rates: Per annum, \$2.50; Single Copies, 25 cents. (All orders payable in advance.)

Message from the General President

Others, Too, Count Your Blessings

AS THIS ISSUE of the *International Teamster* went to the presses, we entered the holiday season, that time when we stop to count our blessings.

For us in the Teamsters Union, with our successes at the bargaining table, the blessings are many, not only in terms of material advances, but also in terms of dignity on the job, in terms of job security, and in terms of brotherhood toward one another.

Through collective bargaining, we have been able not only to provide decent wages during one's productive years, but also have provided pensions which give the retiree a measure of additional security to go with his social security and his private insurance plans.

Through our unity of purpose, we are achieving much success in eliminating differentials in pay for equal work from one area to another. This means, in some cases, that the stronger local unions are able to assist their brothers in lesser areas of strength. Certainly, if being helped is a blessing, then being able to help is a blessing of equal importance.

Yet, a danger lurks behind the scenes, because someone else is counting your blessings, too. Not merely for the purpose of comparison, or for other innocent reasons, but others are counting your blessings for the purpose of devising ways of taking them away.

With this issue of the *International Teamster*, we complete the series of articles on the National Association of Manufacturers' drive to enslave the working man and woman with anti-trust laws.

Under the guise of studying "union monopoly power," the NAM—undoubtedly with the support of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and other reactionary groups—strives for one blatant and obvious goal. It strives to destroy your union which has obtained your present standard of living.



It is the age-old story of those who have plotted to deny those who still struggle to elevate their standards of living in tune with the bountiful resources of the richest nation in the world.

I say that the NAM does this under a guise, because throughout all of the NAM discussion on "union monopoly power," the participants could never agree on the alleged source of such power, nor could they agree specifically just how to accomplish their goal of shackling with impotency the or-

ganizations of working men and women.

Their only area of agreement was their lust to destroy unions, and they have been in agreement on that score since their first meeting 67 years ago.

If anyone doubts the seriousness of their intent, let him only be reminded that no less than 11 such proposals are now pending in the Congress of the United States.

With this in mind, it certainly behooves each and everyone of us, as we count our blessings this holiday season, also to guard them jealously. They are blessings which were not won over night, but rather were milked one at a time from the begrudging members of the National Association of Manufacturers.

If anti-trust laws are applied to labor unions, in only a short time we will have returned to the industrial jungle from which we have emerged through collective bargaining.

It can surely happen, and the threat is upon us, because as we count our blessings—others are counting them, too.

James R. Hoffa



Members of Teamster Locals 107, 312, 331, and 470, from Philadelphia, Chester, Pa., Atlantic City, N. J., picketed the office of Attorney General Bobbie Kennedy last month, protesting his interference in an NLRB election in which a dissident group challenged their bargaining rights for 10,000

Teamster members. "Is he trying to take over all agencies of state and federal government?" the sign asks, as these rank-and-filers rebel against the extension of power by an attorney general who never ran for a public office in his life. Bobbie's efforts at influence failed.

Philadelphia Story

Challenge for Bargaining Rights Smothered by Loyal Teamsters

WHAT HAD BEEN billed as a booming voice of dissent against Teamster leadership in Philadelphia and nationally has turned out to be only a bad case of laryngitis.

In a National Labor Relations Board election there last month, four Teamster local unions smothered a challenge of the so-called "VOICE of the Teamster Democratic Organizing Committee" for bargaining rights for

approximately 10,000 drivers of the companies represented by Motor Transport Labor Relations, Inc.

By the vote, rank-and-file city and over-the-road drivers expressed their loyalty to Locals 107 and 470 in Philadelphia, and 312, Chester, Pa., and 331 in Atlantic City, N. J., and exhibited small regard for the bargaining strength of the VOICE.

The NLRB supervised election ran

for four days.

Thus ended a foolish dream harbored by such personages as Attorney General Bobbie Kennedy who waltzed into Philadelphia in August on the heels of a wildcat strike by the VOICE and a violent attack on Teamster Local 107 headquarters, and stated publicly that he supported the "objectives" of the VOICE.

Joining the VOICE in Philadelphia

violence during the campaign leading up to the election has been the Seafarers International Union which last month lost a third attempt to raid trucking clerical employees represented by the Teamsters.

The pleading, sniveling press was never more pathetic than a representative report in the *Wall Street Journal* which wrote:

"The balloting, which extends through Sunday, will be watched closely by Teamster Union and AFL-CIO officials as the first major test of whether a rank and file group within a major intercity drivers' local can throw off Teamster leadership."

Raises Every Year

The insinuation seemed to be that something sinister held the drivers in the Teamsters. In fact, they could have thrown off Teamster leadership had they wanted to, as the election was the means, but they chose not to do so.

Typical was the remark of one road driver who stated "the dissidents make a lot of promises, but with the Teamsters we've gotten a raise in wages every year."

For the victors, a return to the everyday business of representing the membership for wages, hours and working conditions.

Just prior to the election, the state supreme court issued a decision which returned reason to labor management relations in Philadelphia. Nine men had been fired by a company for abandoning their rigs and joining a wildcat strike called by VOICE at another firm.

Return to Reason

VOICE then struck the firm which fired the nine men. The company capitulated and rehired the men.

The supreme court decision upholds the original firing and orders the dispute processed through the regular grievance procedure in the contract.

For collective bargaining and industrial peace in Philadelphia, a victory and a return to sane, procedural unionism which will benefit everyone, labor, management, the public.

For Bobbie Kennedy, another long, dry spell.

Nationwide Auto Painting Contract Signed with Earl Scheib Company

Earl Scheib, owner of the Scheib Auto Painting Co., recently signed a nationwide work agreement with the Teamsters Union covering an estimated 2,000 employees working in 122 shops in 80 cities.

Signed by Scheib and Harold J. Gibbons, IBT Executive Vice President, at the IBT headquarters, the contract will be in force through Sept. 15, 1965.

Scheib shops currently are located in some 25 states. The company, which advertises a complete paint job at \$29.95—"any car, any color"—plans to open another 40 shops next spring which would add another estimated 500 workers to the contract.

Wage classifications for painters, maskers, and general laborers will see hourly pay hikes to \$2.95 for the painters and \$1.91 for the other categories by Sept. 16, 1964. Hourly rates and commissions also were set for bumper and body finishers with the minimum to be \$2.95 an hour in the third year.

The contract includes agency shop, seniority, and grievance language, along with a good vacation schedule providing a maximum of 4 weeks after 15 years' service. Six holidays and a reduction in the workweek also are included along with health and welfare benefits carried over from the previous contract.

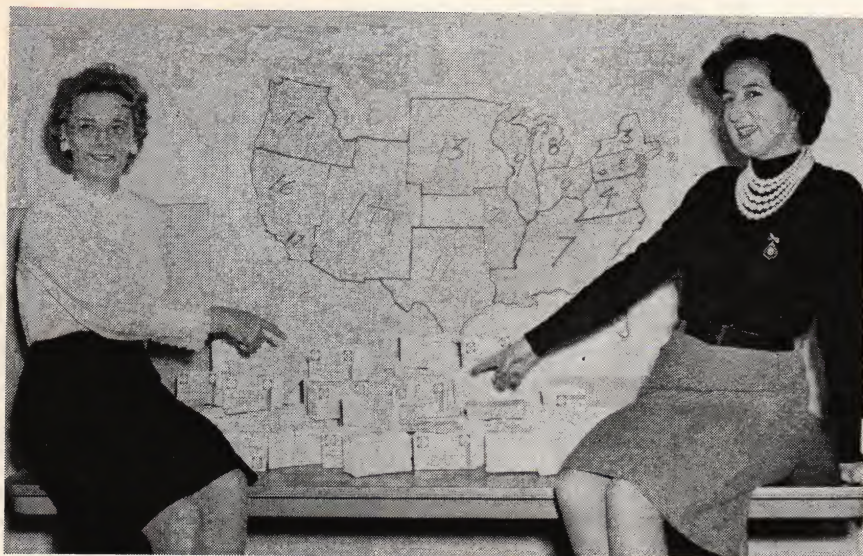
Heading the negotiating committee for the Scheib contract were Melroy Horn and Edwin D. Dorsey, chairman and secretary respectively of the Teamsters National Automotive, Petroleum, and Allied Trades Division.

Also taking part were Steve Schultz, Joseph Cotter, and John Sheridan of the Auto-Petroleum divisions in the Central, Eastern, and Western Conferences respectively, and General Organizer Richard Kavner.



Shown signing the Scheib Auto Painting Co. nationwide work agreement are (seated, left to right): Earl Scheib, president of the firm, and Harold J. Gibbons, IBT Executive Vice President. Witnessing are members of the negotiating committee (left to right): Joseph Cotter of the Eastern Conference of Teamsters; Edwin Dorsey, secretary of the IBT National Automotive, Petroleum and Allied Trades Division; General Organizer Dick Kavner; Melroy Horn, chairman of the IBT National Automotive, Petroleum and Allied Trades Division; and Steve Schultz, Central Conference of Teamsters. Not present was John Sheridan of Western Conference of Teamsters.

Installers Interested in IBT



Two communication division lovelies point to a stack of proof-of-interest cards which have flooded the IBT office in Evansville, Ind., from WE installers across the land, clamoring for membership in the Teamsters and liberation from the CWA. At left is Janice Stobbs, on the right, Marcie Sandefur. The IBT communication's division has petitioned the NLRB for a representation election to challenge bargaining rights of CWA for over 17,000 Western Electric Installers throughout the nation.

Teamsters Petition NLRB For WE Installers Vote

Labor Statesman Joseph A. Beirne, president of the Communication Workers of America, witnessed two significant events in the last month.

First, not four blocks from his snug national headquarters in the nation's capital, Western Electric installers of CWA Local 2390 voted over 8 to 1 to disaffiliate with the CWA and seek membership in the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

Local 2390 members then attended a mass meeting in the auditorium of the Teamster headquarters, across from the capitol building, and were presented a charter in the IBT communications division by IBT Executive Vice President Harold J. Gibbons. Local 2390 had members in Washington, D.C., Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia.

This was the third such charter issued to dissatisfied CWA installer unions. The first was in Atlanta, Georgia, to a CWA local which had represented WE installers in nine southern states. The second was to a CWA installer local representing WE installers in Northern California and Nevada.

Secondly, the big blow. Ken Silvers, formerly director of the installers' national bargaining unit and a member of the CWA executive board, appeared at the New York City office of the National Labor Relations Board with approximately 8,000 proof-of-interest cards, signed by WE installers asking for an election in which they will vote for continued membership in the CWA or make the break to the giant Teamsters Union.

A few days prior to Silvers' filing the petition for the election, Beirne had stated that the Teamsters represented no more than about 18 per cent of the installers.

Meanwhile, in New York State, 24,000 New York telephone plant employees began gathering a head of steam which promises to take them in the direction of the WE installers—to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

William Griffin, Teamster general organizer, reported from New York that attendance at the meetings was more than gratifying, and that the workers were seeking a bargaining agent which could match the strength

of the biggest monopoly in the world, the Bell Telephone System.

Griffin stated that the main stream of complaint against the CWA by the plant workers was that Beirne had expressed content to follow Administration guidelines of 2.5 to 3 per cent wage and benefit increases, instead of striving to obtain in contracts what the workers know they need to meet the high cost of living.

"They are concerned, too," Griffin reported, "by the whole spectrum of poor representation, including a turtle pace in the settlement of grievances."

As if that wasn't enough to send the CWA president scurrying for Unity House for comfort from other AFL-CIO potentates, Local 5505 of the CWA, representing employees of the accounting department of the Wisconsin Bell Telephone Company, began to totter.

Two years ago they certified the Communication Workers of America as their bargaining agent. Now they have formed the United Telephone Clerks of Wisconsin, are working toward a National Labor Relations Board election in which they can decertify the CWA and go independent. Apparently they'd rather be weakly independent than weakly CWA.

November was a bad month for Joseph A. Beirne, who only a few short years ago, according to the 1962 issue of Who's Who in America had been voted one of the 10 outstanding men in the U.S. by the U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce. Yes, that's right!

Local 161 Gives SIU 'Raid' Lesson

Teamster Local 161 in Philadelphia has proved again that it has a sure-fire formula for beating back raids upon its membership by the Seafarers International Union, beating back for a second time an SIU raid on over 400 clerical employees working for companies represented by Motor Transportation Labor Relations, Inc.

A first election was held among these employees in June, but the National Labor Relations Board upheld two of 17 objections to the election filed by the defeated SIU—one of them an alleged campaigning too close to the polls.

Despite one of the dirtiest smear campaigns ever witnessed by veteran Teamster officials, the SIU saw its

margin of defeat increased over the June election, as the employees October 30th reaffirmed their faith in Teamsters at the collective bargaining table.

Larry Mullin, secretary-treasurer of Local 161—reported that a dissident Teamster group in Philadelphia, calling itself the VOICE, had joined the SIU in its attempted raid on the Teamster local.

Proving that the VOICE would rule by threat and vindictiveness if it ever gained bargaining rights in Philadelphia, that organization sent out a letter to the clerical employees stating that if they voted for the Teamsters, drivers would never support them under VOICE leadership. The clerical employees paid little attention to the threat.

Mullin stated that his local union

received full support from Local 107 and its chief executive officer, Ray Cohen, and from Joint Council 53 and its president, John B. Backhus. Local 107 has been the target of the VOICE group, but VOICE has had no success.

Mullin reported that the smear campaign against him, Hoffa and Cohen was met with the local union's record of accomplishment for the membership. Workers aren't interested in the rumors, lies and smears directed at President Hoffa or any other Teamster official, Mullin stated.

"What does concern them is the kind of representation they get for their dues dollar—and with 90 per cent of the bargaining unit turning out to vote as it did on a rainy, nasty day, our record of representation must be good."

Company Praises Teamsters Following Contract Signing

Management had kind words of praise for Teamsters Local 984 recently following negotiation of an agreement providing a 30-cent wage gain for 125 employees of the Memphis Sealtest Foods Division during the next 3 years.

The Memphis *Press-Scimitar* quoted R. L. McDougal, company president, as saying:

"Everything you read about labor

is about disputes and gives labor a black eye.

"That has not been true in our relations with Local 984. We have been dealing with this union since 1950 and never have had any trouble.

"Here we are signing a contract before the old one runs out, and we didn't have to ask 'Uncle' to send anybody in."

The new Sealtest contract in Memphis contained a cost-of-living in-

DRIVE Salesman



John Hutchins of Teamster Local 200 in Milwaukee, Wis., is among the top contenders for sellers of DRIVE memberships to politically-awakened Teamsters. Hutchins, a road steward, has sold 650 DRIVE memberships. Here he is shown selling a DRIVE button to Stephen Wejman in the truck cab as Roy C. Lane, president of Local 200, looks on.

crease of 11 cents coupled with a 19-cent hourly increase over the life of the agreement.

R. A. Farrell, Local 984 president, noted that the lowest starting rate was for laborers beginning at \$1.98 an hour. The agreement contained all the usual fringe benefits.



Harold J. Gibbons, IBT executive vice president and director of the Teamster Communications Division is shown in Washington, D. C., presenting charter No. 1003 to members of CWA Local 2390 who voted 8 to 1 to disaffiliate with the Communication Workers of America and affiliate with the Teamsters. Represented are Western Electric

installers in Washington, D. C., Virginia, West Virginia, and Maryland. Involved are 800 highly skilled telephone equipment technicians. Local 1003 is the third charter issued to dissatisfied CWA members. Already issued were charters in Atlanta, Georgia, representing nine southern states, and one representing California and Nevada.

Western Conference Workshop Probes Key Labor Problems

Teamster delegates from locals in the 11 western states, Canadian provinces, and Alaska last month participated in a three day Western Conference Workshop that investigated automation, and discussed medical care, pensions, productivity concepts and the role of government in collective bargaining.

Almost 500 Teamster leaders attended general and trade-division sessions in Long Beach's Lafayette Hotel.

The three day workshop consisted of general sessions followed by trade division meetings with luncheon and dinner speakers hitting the key areas of concern to Teamsters.

Conference Director Einar O. Mohn opened the sessions reviewing the Teamster position in relation to today's economy.

"The many problems facing the labor movement today demands the end of petty quarrels and personal jealousies and a concentrated effort to find solutions to membership questions and provide leadership and service that measures up to the responsibility entrusted to leaders of Teamsters unions," Mohn warned.

Laying out aims and purposes of the workshop, Mohn called for establishment of better internal communications.

Automation

"I would suggest, that you get to know your people better and to acquaint them with their local union as well as its aims and purposes. You should make it a point to take a more active part in community affairs; explain to people what our union is and what it does for the community.

"Joint Councils ought to concern themselves more intently with the affairs of their local unions, especially in respect to bargaining. We can strengthen our organization if the Joint Councils will function to a greater degree as clearing houses and check on local operations to make certain all is in order."

The Reverend Andrew C. Boss, director of the University of San Francisco Labor-Management School

and chairman of Governor Brown's Automation Committee, outlined that group's development goals, problems, and prospects.

He predicted automation would become the biggest issue in future collective bargaining negotiations. The California 24-man committee, he said, consisting of representatives from labor, management, and the public, will be an action committee that has already moved for funds and authorization from the assembly to get positive, concrete results.

Two subcommittees, one labor and one management, have already started selling their respective groups on the importance of not resisting automation and working together in finding solutions to the problem.

6000 Retirees

The committee will also profit by the work, study and results of other groups working toward answers to automation, Boss told Teamsters.

Meyer Melnikoff, a Vice-President of Prudential Life Insurance, took delegates through a step-by-step study of the Western Conference of Teamsters Pension Plan since its inception at the second general session Tuesday morning.

Over 6000 Teamster members are receiving pensions or disability benefits from the fund which now has assets in excess of \$200 millions.

Dr. Philip Lee, was principal speaker for the dinner session Tuesday evening.

His suggestions for bringing improved health and welfare benefits to members was, in Mohn's words, "a provocative and stimulating challenge to the labor movement."

Max Kossoris, Bureau of Labor Statistics Director for the Western Region, said the task of adequately providing for workers displaced by automation and retraining them for the jobs industry and business will have in the future was not being adequately met by either federal or state governments.

Kossoris said the big problem is determining exactly what skills and requirements are going to be needed

in the future and training displaced workers as well as the new labor force to handle them.

Benjamin Aaron, director of UCLA's Institute of Industrial Relations, concluded the general sessions Wednesday evening with the admonition that the government's role in collective bargaining was "not only here to stay but is an expanding one."

He called upon labor and management to concentrate on diminishing the government's role as a policeman in their affairs and reconstitute its duties as an advisor and service agency.

WCT Head Says 'Protest Political Decisions'

Western Conference Chairman Einar O. Mohn told more than 500 delegates attending the Western Conference workshop in Long Beach, California, last month, "There is no reason for any Teamster local



Mohn to accept, without a protest, what it may consider to be a *political decision* from any agency, especially those supported by taxpayer dollars."

Mohn referred to recent governmental agency decisions against the Teamsters and statements by their heads.

"If we think any regulatory board, examiner, member or representative of a labor department adjunct has treated us unfairly, let us not sit quietly by and take it. We should speak out, making our voices heard back in Washington if necessary."

Mushroom Workers' Strike Wins with Teamster Boost

Teamsters and mushroom growers co-starred recently in a drama which emphasized the need for closing labor law loopholes so as to enjoin all employers to observe the national policy on collective bargaining.

Involved were Teamster Local 738 in Chicago and more than 100 people growing and harvesting mushrooms for the Campbell Soup Co., near West Chicago, Ill.

They asked Local 738 for help in improving their wages which averaged between \$1.15 and \$1.20 an hour; to gain premium pay and overtime for extra work; to get their grievances handled.

Michael J. Fomusa, Local 738 secretary-treasurer, agreed to help where possible and called a recognition strike. The mushroom workers went out almost in a body.

Campbell Soup management re-

fused recognition, using the fact that the National Labor Relations Act does not cover agricultural workers—thus a representation election could not be held.

The Teamsters appealed to the public for support as the mushroom workers kept their picket lines going at West Chicago and other Campbell installations.

Management finally relented and granted an average 5-cent wage hike for all the mushroom workers, an increase in paid holidays, disability benefits of \$25 a week for 26 weeks, a seniority clause, and grievance language.

Organized labor in Illinois recognized it as a moral victory for Local 738, a financial victory for the people involved, and a social advance for all Americans even though the Campbell Soup mushroom workers still were not recognized union members.

Cooperation at Canaveral



Teamster Local 172 at Cape Canaveral has joined with other unions and management in pledging to fulfill the needs of the Air Force and the Atlantic Missile Range "under any conditions which may arise." The pledge was made in a letter to Major General Leighton I. Davis, commander of the air force missile test center. Joining Teamsters in the pledge were Pan American Airways, the Transport Workers Union, the Railway Clerks, and the United Plant Guard Workers of America. Shown above with the group presenting the letter to General Davis is S. J. Casella, of Local 172, directly to the left and behind the general.

Proud Father



Tom Curtin, Boston Teamster Local 25 shop steward at M & M Transportation Company, proudly congratulates his son, Tom, Jr., on being chosen New England's outstanding second baseman by Hearst Newspapers and the Boston Red Sox. Tom, Jr., played at the New York Polo Grounds in a game between New York and New England All-Stars.

Local 688 Files For Chemical Co.

Teamster Local 688 in St. Louis has filed a petition with the National Labor Relations Board for bargaining rights for more than 600 employees of the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works.

The employees, presently represented by the independent Union of Chemical Plant Workers, have voted overwhelmingly not to enter into negotiations with the company for a new contract until they have had a chance to vote on Teamster affiliation.

Teamster Aid

Announcing the petition for a NLRB election on the question, Harold J. Gibbons, secretary-treasurer of Local 688 and International Union executive vice president, said that a recent strike by the workers over a company speedup and unsafe working conditions had convinced the workers that their need was for a strong international union instead of their independent union.

During the strike, the chemical workers received the aid and support of the Teamsters in settling their differences and in working out a back-to-work agreement.

No date for the election on Teamster affiliation has yet been set by the National Labor Relations Board.

Teamster Organizing Drive Brings Back Pay to ILGWU Shop



ALL SMILES: The occasion is the presentation of a check for back pay for over \$38,000 by Teamster Local 808 to workers for Fast Service Shipping Terminals, following lawsuit and unfair labor charges which broke up a cozy deal between the company and ILGWU Local 102. First row (left to right) Paul Cusumano, business agent; Robert Silagi, Local 808 attorney; Tom Reala, Louis D'Amato; Steve Milone, local union president; and Cy Mahoney, Local 808 secretary-treasurer.

Teamster Local 808 recently scored a smashing victory for workers of Fast Services Shipping Terminals when it recovered more than \$38,000 in back pay for them and broke up the playhouse of a local of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union and the company.

Although employees of this New York City freight forwarder and consolidator were supposed to have been covered by collective bargaining agreements with Local 102 of the ILGWU for the past 20 years, they never got representation until the Teamsters Local 808 started to organize them early this year.

As a result of unfair labor practice charges filed by Teamster Local 808 against both the company and ILGWU Local 102, the alleged contract was set aside and Local 102 lost its right to represent the workers.

This done, Local 808 began a lawsuit for back pay which was vigorously opposed by the company. The defense blew sky high, however, when intensive investigation brought to light the fact that the company had consistently failed to pay the minimum wage scale set forth in the contracts which ILGWU Local 102 was supposed to enforce.

Not only were the men underpaid on wages, but they did not receive

the holidays and vacations outlined in the agreement.

Most scandalous aspect of the whole affair was that the man who acted as shop steward for ILGWU Local 102 was the company manager who testified that there had been no grievances by the men while he held his dual post.

Drastic changes have been made since Teamster Local 808 entered the picture.

The case finally ended with the payment of \$38,675.78 in back pay for the men who learned first-hand what it means to be represented by an International Union with the integrity and the strength to back up its demands for the membership.

Income Gap

"This nation may soon be faced with an increase in the disparity of incomes caused by the existence of a large block of untrained and unwanted men. Unless we are careful, we may then discover that our 'social revolution' not only has been marking time for nearly 20 years, but is beginning to move backward."—*New York Times*, Nov. 11, 1962.

● Missouri Christmas

Wage gains of nearly 50 cents an hour over the period of a 3-year contract were negotiated recently by Teamsters Local 688 of St. Louis with the Continental Forwarding Service of Washington, Mo., a warehouse subsidiary of International Shoe Co.

The average immediate increase for 110 employees was an estimated 24½ cents an hour retroactive to last July 16. In addition, 5-cent hourly pay hikes were to become effective at 6-month intervals beginning next January and continuing through January, 1965.

Other terms of the agreement included the usual seniority and grievance procedures, seven paid holidays, and full coverage under the Teamsters Central States & Welfare clause.

The contract was a significant answer to those who fought to keep the Teamsters Union out of Washington, Mo., last summer.

It was the old story of the company representatives, the town's newspaper, and local businessmen combining their pressure against nearly 90 employees of Continental who were then eligible to vote in an upcoming NLRB election.

The anti-Teamster move included a contingent from the Washington Chamber of Commerce which visited the Continental workers at home after work, urging them to vote against IBT affiliation.

Nevertheless, 65 per cent of the plant's employees chose the IBT over two other unions on the ballot. Negotiations on the work agreement began soon thereafter.

The final result must have given a special satisfaction to Ron Gamache, a business representative of Local 688. He led the negotiating committee representing the shoe warehouse workers—he also had led the organizing drive last summer.

Washington businessmen must have been surprised to see Christmas come early as the retroactive pay meant a sudden burst of nearly \$15,000 into community cash registers.

The new contract meant also that after the final 5-cent pay raise goes into effect in January, 1965—assuming the employee total of 110 to be the same—the total payroll coming into Washington, Mo., residents will have increased at least \$110,000 a year.

Race Hate Used in Oxford To Stop Teamster Drive

Oxford, Miss., the scene of recent rioting when James H. Meredith enrolled at Mississippi University, added anti-unionism recently to its record of race hate.

The occasion was an NLRB representation election involving the Teamsters Union at the Chambers Co., a stove manufacturing plant that ran away from Indiana 8 years ago to thrive in Mississippi where labor is so underpaid the average per capita income is the lowest in the land.

M. R. Holliday, a business representative from Teamsters Local 984 in Memphis, Tenn., thought the prospects for the election were good. Of 144 employees eligible to vote, 129 had signed cards.

It was clear that the Chambers workers—receiving between \$1.20 and \$1.35 an hour—wanted better wages, hours, and working conditions. The plant once had been represented by the Steelworkers 7 years earlier, who had never gained

a contract. Now the workers wanted the Teamsters.

Along came the University rioting Sept. 30 followed by further outbreaks when Meredith enrolled under protection of U.S. Marshals. Gradually Oxford regained its sleepy calm as the representation election date of Oct. 26 neared.

Holliday held a pre-election meeting of the Chambers workers in a hayfield and asked whether the racial outbreak would affect the employees' attitudes on unionism. They indicated no change.

The Teamsters were hopeful of winning the NLRB ballot. But then Oxford's chamber of commerce got busy and a week before the election, the Oxford *Eagle* published a lengthy, prominent editorial entitled, "The Teamster THREAT."

The editorial noted that the Chambers plant vote could "seriously affect every citizen in Oxford and Lafayette County." It leaned on the worn con-

Federal Jury Acquits Dave Beck

A federal court jury in New York City has cleared former Teamster President Dave Beck of a charge of having violated the Taft-Hartley Act by accepting a \$200,000 loan from a trucking company executive.

Also acquitted by the jury were Roy Fruehauf, former president of the Fruehauf Trailer Company, and Burge Seymour, president of Associated Transport Company.

The jury disagreed with the government charge that the loan violated Taft-Hartley because it was given with a view of obtaining favoritism from the union.

Beck served as president of the Teamsters until 1957 when convention delegates elected James R. Hoffa.

SIU Cab Raid Dashed

Teamster Local 405 in St. Louis recently beat off attempted raids by the AFL-CIO Seafarers Union at two different taxi companies.

Laclede Cab Co. employees voted to stay with the Teamsters Union as 163 drivers voted for the IBT and only 32 balloted for the Seafarers in a National Labor Relations Board election.

In another NLRB election at Black & White Cab Co., 152 drivers voted for the Teamsters and only 23 chose the AFL-CIO Seafarers.

An NLRB decision is pending on a third ballot. At the Red Top Cab Co., where the employees have never before been represented by a union, the vote was 23 for the IBT and 22 for the Seafarers. Two votes were challenged and there was one "no-union" ballot.

Joseph Bommarito, secretary-treasurer of Local 405, noted that the sad experience of drivers at Yellow Cab—who broke from the Teamsters by a 2-vote margin late in 1961—was a factor in the Laclede and Black & White voting.

Bommarito said the poor contract settled for by the AFL-CIO at Yellow Cab had gained fame in St. Louis as "the worst contract ever negotiated in the taxicab industry."

He said the two NLRB elections proved that "St. Louis taxi drivers are judging the efforts of the Seafarers at Yellow Cab as a dismal failure."

Bommarito estimated that 90 per cent of the Yellow Cab drivers are fed up with the Seafarers, and that "we expect to go in early next year for another election."

clusions of the McClellan committee, and concluded:

"Efforts are being made to bring more industry to our midst. Unions would make useless all these efforts. As long as industry treats labor fairly, and we can see absolutely no reason to think otherwise, we will be opposed to them here.

"MEN OF CHAMBERS: Do not be misled by the promises of strangers. We ask and urge you to vote AGAINST the Teamsters Union in next week's election. The Teamsters Union and the organizer it has sent into our community from Memphis are not needed nor wanted here."

Again Next Year

About the same time, local businessmen hinted to Chambers workers that if the Teamsters Union represented them, Chambers plant would be integrated.

This isn't the first time Southern businessmen have used the racial issue to ward off organization of a southern plant. The combined anti-union efforts worked. The final vote was 75-5 against the Teamsters.

Holliday was understandably disappointed at losing the election, but not discouraged. He said:

"We'll be back next year."

One Man's Personal Disaster Can Be Eased by BROTHERHOOD

For the past 16 years, Thomas M. F. Brady has been a member of Teamster Local 331, Atlantic City, N. J. For the past 11 years, he has been employed by Pennsylvania Transfer.

Brady led an ordinary life. He worked diligently at his job. He took pride in his work, just as he took pride in his union, and in his family which includes his wife and four children.

To his friends and neighbors, his aspirations and desires were not much more than any one else. He strived to provide a decent standard of living for his family, to contribute to the community in which he lived, and to aid and assist his fellow workers in their collective bargaining with the company.

There were moments of gladness when goals were accomplished. There were temporary moments of gloom when goals were not reached, but Thomas Brady always forged ahead and took another run at the goal from which he fell short.

Then something happened. It was something he certainly did not anticipate as he reported for work June 26, 1962. In fact, it was one of those

things which one always thinks of as accidents which happen to others. But this time it had happened to Thomas M. F. Brady.

While on the job, a crate weighing approximately 650 pounds fell on him. There were a few hopeful moments—those moments while examinations and emergency medical care were going on.

Then, there was stark reality. He would be 90 per cent paralyzed the rest of his life.

Sentenced by fate to life in a wheelchair, all of the goals, all of the aspirations of the Thomas Brady family were smashed.

Sure, every one felt bad about it, and there is workman's compensation to ward off starvation. But what of the future? What of the four children? What of the family goals? Well, the outlook is bleak.

But, there is still the union and it

has established the "Thomas M. E. Brady Fund" to help lessen the burden. On the letterhead it says Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers, Local Union 331, affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. And "Brotherhood" is the key word.

As we go into the Holiday season, there are 1,720,000 members of the Brotherhood. Perhaps, their hearts and their contributions will go out to Brother Brady who went to work June 26th with great expectations of one able of body and mind and a history of providing for his own, and in an instant had all that taken away in an accident over which he had no control.

Contributions can be addressed to the "Thomas M. E. Brady Fund," Teamsters Local No. 331, 1200 Atlantic Avenue, Atlantic City, New Jersey.



Thomas Brady

Slow Economic Growth, High Unemployment Plague the Country

AMERICA's high unemployment level long ago lost its significance as a social problem in the eyes of officialdom.

In recent years, federal and state governments have tended more to think of unemployment as only a constant economic irritant. Now it is being considered as a nagging political annoyance.

Chronic joblessness has plagued the nation for a decade. Once a cause for alarm, the figures of men and women out of work—4 to 5 million—hardly evoke a sympathetic sigh anymore.

The percentage of unemployed in the national work force has remained above 4 per cent since 1953 with the exception of a very slight dip early in the past 10-year period. Since 1957, the jobless rate has remained above the 5 per cent mark but for one month early in 1960.

In the past year, the Department of Labor has been charting the "seasonally adjusted" unemployment percentage closer to 6 than to 5. (Meanwhile, real total unemployment hovers near the 10 per cent point.) A new, higher plateau of joblessness after the next recession is almost a certainty.

Yet the time is approaching when the nation must regain full employment to alleviate the suffering endured by the impoverished two-fifths of the population; to achieve economic progress; to retain a political advantage in a world divided by two ideologies.

Maximum employment coupled with full production supported by expanded consumption can stabilize the country on all counts according to recent economic studies.

One of the most prominent appraisals to come forth this fall was

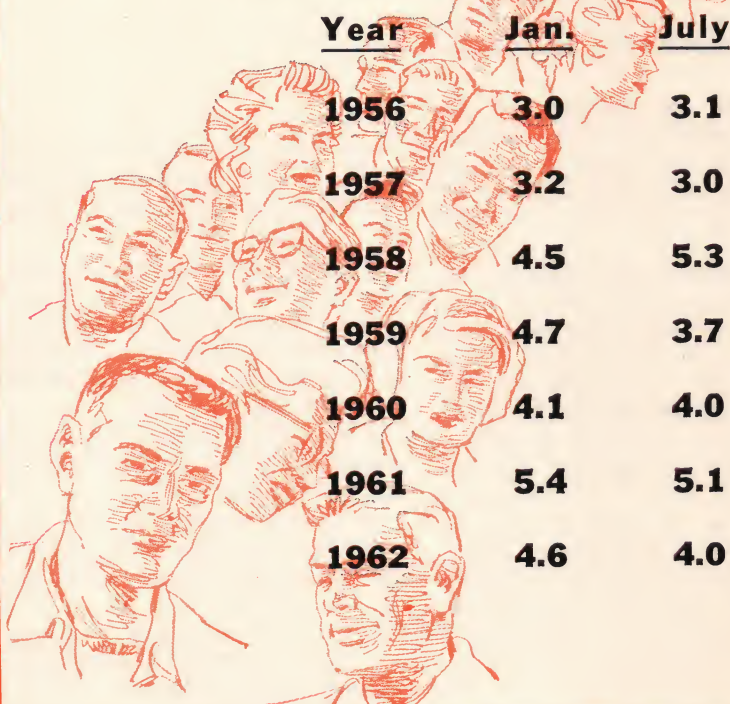
a report produced by the Conference on Economic Progress. It was entitled, "Key Policies for Full Employment."

The study concentrated on the causes of the low rate of economic growth and high unemployment levels in the U.S. Its basic conclusion was

that our purchasing power is deficient compared with our productive power, the reasons being inadequate private consumer incomes along with inadequate public programs in such fields as education, health, housing, social security, and so forth.

Wage and tax policies were dis-

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT (in millions)



<u>Year</u>	<u>Jan.</u>	<u>July</u>
1956	3.0	3.1
1957	3.2	3.0
1958	4.5	5.3
1959	4.7	3.7
1960	4.1	4.0
1961	5.4	5.1
1962	4.6	4.0

Source: U.S. Labor Department

cussed thoroughly in the report which exploded the mistaken propaganda that wages have advanced too rapidly. It showed in detailed analysis how huge and growing deficiencies in wage rates and total wages constitute the most important element in the picture of idle manpower and idle plants.

The study also unmasked the fallacies in the emphasis upon tax concessions to business investment, and urged an immediate tax reduction for low and middle income families. Such a reduction would increase the purchasing power, consumption, and living standards of the poor and deprived.

"Key Policies for Full Employment" suggested that underconsumption is the core of our troubles, stating:

"Our rapidly advancing productive powers, reflecting the new technology and the acceleration in automation, business investment in producer facilities, and the increase in the number and skills of our labor force, have far outrun both periodically and in the longer term the expansion of distribution and consumption which equate with rising living standards.

"If we can bring the expansion of

consumption or ultimate demand—which means both private consumption and enlarged public demand for the goods and services which our system furnishes publicly rather than privately—into line with the forward march of our ability to produce, we shall have gotten to the core of our economic problem.

"By doing this, our ability to produce, along with the business profits and investment which enter into this process, will also be much more rewarding in the long run."

The report added that the one important limitation upon steady, adequate national growth "has been the demonstrated insufficiency of markets for the product."

Still, according to the study, all this does not mean that expanding the productive base of the economy should be neglected. However, less attention should be given policies providing direct incentives for investment expansion, while, augmenting enormously attention to policies that would enlarge private and public consumption or ultimate demand.

Underconsumption, of course, reflects inadequate incomes, or as in

the case of the jobless, no incomes at all.

Full-time unemployment last spring was around 4 million persons. That's a lot of consumers knocked out of the box. Were only half of them working at the subsistence level of \$4,000 it would still mean an additional \$8 billion pumping through the economy annually—for there is little doubt every cent would be spent.

Idle plants and machines add to the toll. Actual production in the second quarter of 1962 was running at an annual rate of 12 per cent below maximum production. This is a deeper pit than the production deficiency of about 6 per cent in 1954, a recession year.

The study noted:

"With national production for the period from the beginning of 1953 to the middle of 1962 as a whole estimated at \$387 billion below maximum production (1961 dollars), and with man-years of employment about 24 million too low, business investors, farmers, wage and salary workers, and professional people have all forfeited immense aggregates of income and opportunity.

Tax Reduction

"Average family income, for the period as a whole, has been \$6,300 lower than it would have been under conditions of maximum employment and production."

Everyone has suffered. Joblessness and other economic indicators prove that the nation is not in charge of its dollar destiny. Like ripples from a pebble thrown in a pool, the condition worsens more every year.

Further aggravating the situation is the growing deficiency in wages. Pay rate increases in manufacturing and in the entire nonfarm economy have lagged seriously behind productivity gains in recent years.

"Key Policies for Full Employment" offered a program to expand the country's consumption which in turn would lead to increased employment.

To remedy private underconsumption, the report recommended "a reduction in the rates of federal taxation upon personal incomes, having an initial value of about \$7 billion." There were some specifications:

"To obtain the highest consumption leverage, and on grounds of equity, this first priority tax reduction should

Trade Unionist Retires



HAPPY OCCASION: William "Bill" Hundertmark (center) is all smiles as he receives his first pension check, as the first retiree in the Baltimore area under the pension plan voted for Teamster officers by delegates to the last IBT convention. Hundertmark served Teamster Local No. 622, in Baltimore, for 22 years as president and business agent. Offering congratulations are Maynard E. Clarke (left), local secretary-treasurer, and Thomas F. Magee (right) Local 622 president. Hundertmark stated that he was thankful that the Teamsters had James R. Hoffa for a president who had long worked to provide a measure of financial security for retiring Teamster officials.

be limited mainly to cutting the rate applicable to the first \$2,000 of taxable income.

"The needed expansion of consumption will in itself call forth the needed expansion of business investment; besides, legislative and administrative action already undertaken this year has granted tax concessions to investors having an immediate annual value of approximately \$2.5 billion.

"After this first priority tax reduction is accomplished, without being delayed by controversial tax 'reforms,' these 'reforms' should be pressed at once, including some reduction in the tax rates applicable above the first \$2,000 of taxable income, compensated for simultaneously by the closing of so-called tax loopholes and improvements in methods of tax collections."

A second corrective policy suggested in the report would remedy public underconsumption by reviving expenditures for long-neglected essential domestic public services:

"Federal expenditures for fiscal 1963 should be lifted at least \$3 billion above the level now officially proposed. This combination of tax reduction and increased spending would result in no larger federal deficits in the short run, and in the ultimate attainment of a balanced federal budget far more surely and swiftly, than the alternative of continuing to stunt our economic performance by taxes which are too high and expenditures which are too low."

Wages Decline

The annual rate of factory wage increases has fallen steadily from 5.3 per cent in 1956 to 2.4 per cent in the first 7 months of this year, according to Walter W. Heller, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors.

Heller, addressing the National Assn. of Business Economists in late October, said additionally that labor productivity in manufacturing has risen about 6 per cent on average since the low point of the last recession early in 1961.

Additional suggestions in the study included a vigorous liberalization of monetary and credit policies under the Federal Reserve System to loosen tight money, better minimum wage protection, and an attempt to lift living standards—particularly through enlarged housing efforts and improved social security programs.

Perhaps the understatement of the entire report would serve as the best ending:

"It follows conclusively that the solution to the economic problem in America, insofar as it rests upon improved distribution and consumption, is intimately associated with extending the frontiers of social justice."

It can't be done when men are not working.

Modern Spy Sees, Hears Everything

Washington (AP)—The military is warning its personnel going abroad about Communist spy techniques ranging from bugging the heel of a shoe to using infrared detectors to "listen" to conversations inside a room.

The advice is contained in briefings given service personnel, their dependents and contractors who plan to travel in or through Sino-Soviet bloc countries or attend symposiums, abroad or at home, where Communist scientists—and spies—may be present.

Regulations to carry out an overall order issued by the Defense Department are being distributed by the Air Force, Navy and Army.

The scope of Communist espionage activity is pointed to in the Air Force directive. It says that the Sino-Soviet bloc nations have 27 intelligence and security services employing an estimated 300,000 trained agents.

The prospective visitor to a Communist bloc country is cautioned in the Air Force briefing that, although spy techniques may "seem farfetched, illicit or taken from 'spy novels' they are in fact used in day-to-day activities and operations."

Some of the technical surveillance devices which the Air Force says should be guarded against:

Transmitters no larger than a 25-cent piece, with transistors as small as a match head. "The man with whom we are talking may have a miniature microphone hidden in a tie pin . . . a 'wrist watch' recorder can record an entire luncheon discussion. . . . Transmitters made with the new tiny transistors can be so small that one can be planted in a false heel of your shoe, where it will broadcast, unknown to you."

A new eavesdropping device uses an infrared beam. "When this infrared beam is focused from outside a room on any vibrating object inside the room, the conversations in the room can be "read" from these imperceptible vibrations."

And, the Air Force says, one may be certain that telephones in hotel rooms are tapped and that listening devices are planted in bars and restaurants or even automobiles used by tourists.

Claims Donor Record



WORLD'S RECORD for blood donations is claimed by Bill Flynn, (left), business agent for Los Angeles Teamster Dairy Employees Plant and Clerical Local 93, shown here giving his 70th pint of blood to Red Cross. Nurse Betty Weatherington stands by as lovely Juanita Franco, Local 93 member employed by Carnation Company gives her first blood donation. Flynn is blood bank coordinator for the local which has never failed to supply blood for members or their families when needed.

Medicare for Aged Needed

Consumer Price Index Exposes Spiraling Medical Costs

ORGANIZED doctors and private hospital insurance groups are expected to wage the biggest misleading numbers game in congressional history during 1963 in an effort to keep their golden medical goose in the pen.

They are doomed to fight a losing battle, however.

Some of the figures they cannot

conceal include a 130 per cent increase in hospital insurance rates and a 55.2 per cent increase in the cost of general medical care service since 1951.

Yet the lobbyists representing the high-powered American Medical Assn. and Blue Cross-Blue Shield hope to repeat their successful action

in staving off the much-maligned King-Anderson bill that went down to defeat in the 2nd session of the 87th Congress.

The bill, to provide medical care for the aged under social security, was tabled on a 52-48 vote in the Senate last summer when the Kennedy Administration got caught in the

Consumer Price Index

Annual Averages (U.S. Labor Dept.)



Year	Basic Index	Medicare Service	Doctor Fees	Hospital Rates	Hospital Insurance	Prescriptions & Drugs
1951	80.5	75.3	78.8	64.1	59.4	89.1
1952	92.5	80.1	82.3	70.4	67.3	89.9
1953	93.2	83.0	84.5	74.8	72.7	90.7
1954	93.6	85.5	87.0	79.2	78.0	91.7
1955	93.3	88.0	90.0	83.0	80.1	92.7
1956	94.7	91.4	92.7	87.5	85.1	94.7
1957	98.0	95.3	96.7	94.5	90.1	97.2
1958	100.7	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.4	100.6
1959	101.5	104.8	103.4	105.5	110.5	102.2
1960	103.1	109.1	106.0	112.7	120.9	102.3
1961	104.2	113.1	108.7	121.3	130.0	101.1
March 1962	105.0	115.8	111.2	128.7	133.6	100.2
June 1962	105.3	116.9	111.9	129.4	136.6	100.0
Per Cent Increase	30.8	55.2	42.0	101.8	130.0	12.2

crossfire of a blatant political double-cross.

Undoubtedly, the King-Anderson Bill will be revived in the 1st session of the 88th Congress.

The AMA and its confederates were so sure of this that they spent a great deal of time and money in the last political campaign, harassing candidates who favored King-Anderson while supporting those who opposed the legislation.

A new theme to come up in the campaign was the AMA charge that the proposed medicare bill would necessitate a 17 per cent increase in payroll taxes (actual cost—\$13 a year). Meanwhile, the AMA quietly discarded arguments on behalf of the inadequate Kerr-Mills law for which, it has been shown, there is no defense.

The national Blue Cross Assn. was busy late in the year also. It got itself trapped with misleading advertising in magazines distributed across the country, committing local Blue Cross plans to "expanding" their programs for senior citizens.

One person who did not believe the Blue Cross propaganda was Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.). He conducted a survey and found that Blue Cross plans in 33 states were unaware of any such new "expanding" programs.

In desperation, the opponents of King-Anderson redoubled their grassroots attack as the 88th Congress prepared to convene. Physicians, sold

on the AMA's fear of something called "socialized medicine," continued mailing anti-medicare letters to patients. They figuratively distributed pamphlets at the surgery room door.

Consumer Price Index annual averages kept by the U. S. Department of Labor illustrate very plainly why the King-Anderson foes were fighting so hard.

While the CPI for all items has increased 30.8 per cent from 1951 to June, 1962, medicare costs have zoomed.

The overall price index for medical care service has increased 55.2 per cent during the same period that the general CPI has gained 30.8 per cent.

Hospital insurance rates have gone up 130 per cent; hospital care costs have increased 101.8 per cent; physicians' fees alone have jumped 42 per cent; and the cost of prescriptions and drugs, held down in recent years by Kefauver investigations, has increased only 12.2 per cent.

Certainly the enactment of King-Anderson into law would slow down, halt, or reverse the cost index in many of these categories. Small wonder that organized medicare fights social welfare medicare.

The need for medical care for the aged, as proposed under King-Anderson, was never better cited than in a recent study conducted by the Survey Research Center at the University of Michigan.

Looking into the economic condi-

tion of the aged, the researchers found that 71 per cent of all persons 65 years or older had a disposable income of less than \$3,000 in 1961. Only 10 per cent of the aged had more than \$5,000 in disposable income the same year. Some 75 per cent had \$5,000 worth or less in liquid asset holdings early in 1962.

All were sums that would vanish under the impact of prolonged illness. King-Anderson, of course, would underwrite 90 days of hospitalization before any such reserves would have to be dipped into.

As the facts piled up against the foes of King-Anderson, it became more obvious every month that they were not afraid of "socialized medicine" so much as they were afraid of exorbitant costs being exposed to public view in federal bulletins.

The question was, as January neared, who would the 88th Congress listen to?—the reactionary AMA or the cries of 16 to 18 million senior citizens badly in need of help in paying their medicare costs.

• IBT Beats IAM

Teamster Local 293 defeated the International Association of Machinists in a National Labor Relations Board representation election at the Gabriel Co.'s automotive division in Cleveland, Ohio, late in November.

The ballot showed 514 votes for the Teamsters and 468 for the Machinists. It was the fourth representation election at the Gabriel plant in the past 17 months.

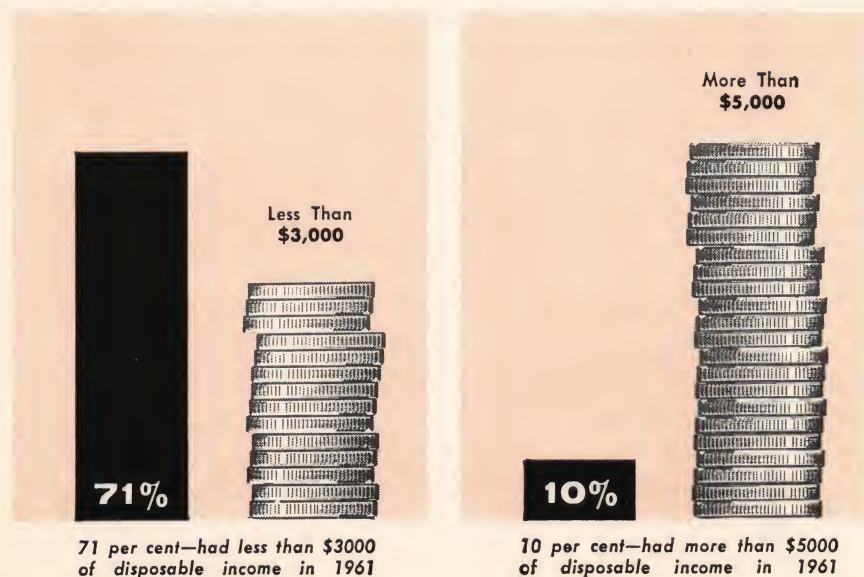
The IAM represented Gabriel employees for 28 years until 1961 when some of the members sought out the Teamsters as the new bargaining agent for the 1,100 workers.

A subsequent series of elections, the first in June, 1961, the first was won by the IAM but the ballot was ruled illegal. The Teamsters won the second election but it was disallowed because of alleged irregularities.

Another election was held last August in which neither union gained a majority after two challenged ballots were counted.

John M. Felice, Local 293 president, said the IBT would seek immediate bargaining sessions with the company which produces shock absorbers.

Economic Condition of Persons over 65



Tax Break

For Wage Earners

Unlikely Under JFK

TAXPAYERS are waiting with wonderment for the 88th Congress to convene.

Many citizens, concerned with the family budget and the national economy, hope for a tax cut to expand consumption. Some look for both a tax cut and a revision of the tax structure. A few anticipate a tax reform only.

Developments since last August—when President Kennedy declined to ask Congress for a tax cut despite “pessimistic predictions to the contrary” regarding the health of the U.S. economy—show that the majority of the citizens are in for a surprise.

There is every reason to believe that the 88th Congress can be expected to deliver a token tax cut at the most. Simultaneously, if past performance is an indicator, it will go along with the Administration plan for a tax revampment to further benefit vested interests.

JFK, in his unsmiling television report late last summer, referred to a “creative” tax cut-and-revision plan

he had in mind. He asked the nation to wait until January, 1963.

But a month later in the closing days of the 87th, the Administration successfully pushed through a tax revision bill providing investment credit giveaways to special financial groups.

Back-tracking the Kennedy tax trail explains what happened in the 87th and indicates what might happen in the next Congress.

There was a time in late summer when the President hoped to get a standby tax bill passed. The measure would have given him unprecedented executive power to raise or lower levies. It was a period, incidentally, in which many economists were wondering whether the U.S. economy was breathing properly.

On Aug. 2, President Kennedy said in a White House news conference:

“The problem is now that if we go by this session without a tax reduction, then recommend one in January—if you go through the usual procedures, the bill will not come to the floor of the Senate, possibly, until

late summer, and by then we would have gone through nearly a year more. So I support that (standby tax) bill.”

It was made clear to JFK in the next 10 days that he didn't have a snowball's chance of getting the standby measure through a hostile Capitol Hill.

Meanwhile, the House Ways and Means Committee was holding a series of closed hearings, going through the motions to determine whether a tax slash should be made legislatively. Administration spokesmen reversed their field and discounted the need for a tax cut.

Shortly afterward, the President unveiled his tax reform proposals for the 88th Congress. In explaining his decision to not ask the 87th Congress for an early tax reduction, he stated on Aug. 13:

“This Administration intends to cut taxes in order to build the fundamental strength of our economy, to remove a serious barrier to long-term growth, to increase incentives by routing out inequities and complex-

ities and to prevent the even greater budget deficit that a lagging economy would otherwise surely produce . . .

"That is, the right kind of tax cut both for your family budget and the national budget resulting from a permanent basic reform and reduction in our rate structure, a creative tax cut creating more jobs and income and eventually more revenue, and the right time for that kind of bill, it now appears in the absence of an economic crisis today—and if the job is to be done in a responsible way—is January, 1963.

"Such a bill will include an across-the-board, top-to-bottom cut in both corporate and personal income taxes. It will include long-needed tax reform and logic and equity demand, and it will date that cut in taxes to take effect as of the start of next year, January, 1963 . . .

Double Talk

"The leaders of both houses and the chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, Congressman Mills, have assured me of their co-operation in steering such a bill through the legislative mills with sufficient speed to make the January 1 date effective and make it possible and meaningful, and I am certain that such a measure will be supported

by . . . a majority of both houses of the Congress . . ."

In the beginning, Kennedy had promised a tax slice. Then he said standby powers were needed in case a tax cut seemed necessary. Then he said a tax reduction was not needed. He finally promised "the right kind of tax cut" (which might come too late) in the next year.

Some of the more astute economists had warned prior to JFK's Aug. 13

Tax Discord

—Walter W. Heller, chairman of JFK's Council of Economic Advisors, said during the recent Cuba crisis that all aspects of the tax program were "open questions." After the Cuba crisis, he said there was a need for sizable reduction in both business and personal taxes.

—Commerce Secretary Luther H. Hodges said about the same time that he thought trying to tie a tax cut and reform together would bog down the entire program, adding that he did not know of anyone agreeing with him when he said a tax cut was needed before tax reform.

—Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.) denounced Hodges' idea to divorce tax cut and tax reform, saying he thought there could be no tax reform if a tax slice was enacted separately next year. He charged the big tax evaders who have called the tax signals for years "are making a powerful bid once again."

—Sen. Vance Hartke (D-Ind.), a member of the Senate Banking Committee, disagreed with any proposals that tax reform and tax cuts should be wrapped up in the same legislation. He said: "If tax reforms cannot be completed within a reasonable time, I would be in favor of going ahead with tax reduction at the earliest moment."

address that the country should be on guard against adopting so-called reform revisions in the tax structure which would aggravate rather than remedy the fundamental imbalances in the economy.

The warning, of course, was forgotten as the audacity of Kennedy's Aug. 13 gamble took the breath out of critics and advocates alike. The argument halted. Congress went on to its giveaways.

Within a week, however, Treasury Secretary C. Douglas Dillon began laying the groundwork for the Administration's tax proposal in January. He testified rather quietly before a joint congressional committee, emphasizing that the federal tax structure was a relic too burdensome for the American economy.

Break for Business

Dillon made several points to support future Administration tax policy.

He said the heavy tax load keeps the economy from achieving full employment of men and machines. He added that individual and corporate tax "disincentives"—as he put it—inhibited investment in more productive facilities.

The Senate took care of the latter point immediately. It gave a 7 per cent tax writeoff for businesses purchasing new or additional equipment, increased the oil depletion allowance, etc., in all giving away an estimated \$1.5 billion tax dollars for the next year.

It was the same Senate in which

Heart of Gold



LABOR-MANAGEMENT GIFT: A check for \$2,105.83 is presented by employees and management of United Parcel Service, Inc., to the New York Heart Fund at ceremonies held at the company offices. Accepting a Heart of Gold Citation from Association VP B. F. Vander Poel, is Secretary Treasurer of Teamster Local 804, Joseph Moynihan (second from left). Others (left to right) are Barney Kelley, Machinists representative; Moynihan; United Parcel Personnel Manager Frank Waldron; Vander Poel; and John A. Rice, United Parcel Service.

Harry Flood Byrd, Virginia Democrat heading up the Finance Committee, had come out against an across-the-board tax cut for wage earners; the same Harry Flood Byrd whom President Kennedy failed to gain assurance from that a tax cut would get a good reception in the 88th Congress.

Federal Reserve Board Chairman William McChesney Martin, Jr., testified before the same joint congressional committee. He argued against financing a deficit budget chiefly with credit created by banks, noting that borrowing outside the banking system would nullify the effect of any tax cut.

Yet two months later as the General Election neared, the Federal Reserve Board reduced bank reserve requirements involving savings and time deposits. This had the effect of adding about \$4.6 billion to the lending power of the nation's banks.

In other words, the Federal Reserve Board's "significant move to boost the sluggish economy"—as it was called—figuratively knocked the stilts from under any projected tax cut of any size in the 1st session of the 88th Congress.

Wet Eyes

About the same time, the business community began drying wet eyes with a very noisy towel. Leading bankers painted a bleak picture of American business beginning in 1963.

Walter Heller, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, conceded at a Business Council meeting that there was a possibility of a "mild recession next year."

Heller was careful to add, however, that an actual tax cut or even "a very strong belief and expectation of a tax cut" would give the economy a boost.

Listeners to Heller remembered that his statements have often been awry. For example, last January, he foresaw a strengthening economy by mid-1963 and eventual full employment. His reversals on the need of a tax reduction have well established his ability to mirror the Administration's policies.

As 1962 drew to a close, it became clear that tax cuts were probably not uppermost in the Administration's plans, but rather, as a *Wall Street Journal* headline indicated: "Business Council, White House Both Agree to Push for Tax Revision Early Next Year."

Also as 1962 drew to a close came

JFK November Press Bout

Q: Mr. President, sir, are you going to ask Congress for a ten-billion-dollar income tax cut in January, as recommended by your Labor-Management Policy Committee?

A: The question of the tax-cut is going to be discussed in the Administration in the next ten days, and we will have recommendations to make the first part of January. Until then, I will have to withhold, until we finally decide what we are going to do, the amounts, and where the cut will come.

the disquieting news from the U.S. Commerce Department: A 7-month advance in personal income of individual Americans was halted; wage and salary income dropped while dividend and interest income increased.

The buds appearing on the Administration's thorny bush were indeed a bad omen for the American taxpayer as "creative" Kennedy tax reform seemed more a certainty than a Kennedy tax cut.

• Space Teamsters

Members of Laundry, Linen Supply & Dry Cleaning Drivers Local 928 employed at Atlas Coverall & Uniform Supply's new plant in Sylmar sell and deliver some very esoteric apparel.

They are super clean garments, absolutely sterile and totally free of dust, lint or any other contamination.

And they must be handled very carefully as any exposure to air makes them unfit for use in the space laboratories where they are worn.

But, like all other Teamsters, they deliver the goods in first class order and on time to the missile and electronic plants where such garments are an absolute necessity.

Atlas got into the space age laundry business last May when it opened a brand new plant in the San Fernando Valley.

Atlas' Sylmar operation is one of the country's first special industrial laundering facility designed, engineered and equipped to meet the rigidly controlled standards of ultra cleanliness demanded by today's technological progress in the electronics, missile and space fields.

Safety Medallions



Harry Litel, center, member of Teamster Local 310, Tucson, Ariz., and driver for the Fluor Corporation, holds a key chain and medallion for 2,000 hours of work without a lost-time injury at the Davis-Monthan Air Force Titan II Phase II and IIA Missile Project. The 2,000 hours represents an average year of work. Shown with Litel, left, is Fred Hutzler, president of Local 310, and Tom Owen, right, business manager. Fluor Corporation presented the safety medallions to all employees with similar safety records.



Teamster Local in Louisville holds School for new truck drivers

A school for sons of Teamsters and Teamsters members themselves—some with long seniority who have never learned to drive a tractor-trailer—is a recent endeavor of Teamster Local 89 in Louisville, Kentucky.

The driver training program has taken place each Saturday morning during a 16-week period with the cooperation of the Kentucky Motor Transportation Association.

The program has been hailed as a constructive innovation by trucking companies and Teamsters in the area.

Under the watchful eyes of old-time professional Teamster drivers who acted as instructors, the students were put through a series of intricate maneuvers designed to make them not only efficient drivers but also safe practitioners.

At the end of a six-week course, the students were presented with diplomas signifying their qualification as tractor-trailer drivers.

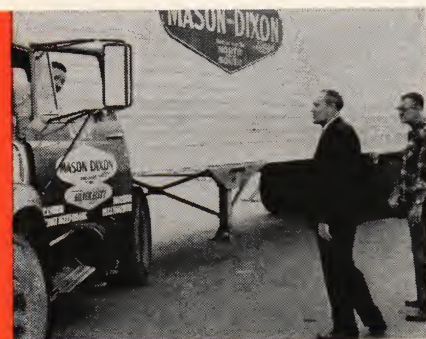
There were 60 graduates in the class receiving their diplomas October 13, 1962.



DRIVING COLLEGE: The professors (kneeling) are pictured with the student body (standing) in Local 89's driving school. Instructors are (left to right) Lloyd Parks, Charles Keenan, Claude Benningfield, Louie Parker, Clint Willard, Robert Black, Charlie Trosper, Charles Kopple, Chief Instructor Emmett 'Pug' Nall, Leo Parker, and Kenneth Runkel.



THE GRADUATES: Kneeling (left to right) James Preston, Sammy Odle, Dallas Norris, Carl Hug, Jr. Standing (left to right) Edwin Millay, Joe Todd, Lawrence 'Lefty' Vanover, Russell Chism, and J. T. Carroll. They display their diplomas following successful conclusion of Local 89's six-weeks school in the operation of a tractor-trailer rig.



STUDENT DRIVER: Lawrence 'Lefty' Vanover has just spotted a trailer in the barrier to the approval of M. M. Winstead, secretary-treasurer of Local 89, and Leo Parker, one of the driver instructors.



DIPLOMA TIME: Paul W. Priddy, president of Local 89, is shown signing diplomas for graduates of the school.



DEAN'S OFFICE: M. M. Winstead, local union secretary-treasurer uses cab of tractor as office where he signs a diploma for a successful student.

NAM Dedicated To Destroy Unions With Anti-Trust Laws

This is the concluding installment of a three-part series illuminating the depth and breadth of the deliberate, dedicated anti-union conspiracy in the United States today. The first and second parts were published respectively in the October and November issues of *The International Teamster*.

No union member can afford to ignore this threat for it is aimed at the very heart of collective bargaining which Teamsters Union General President James R. Hoffa has described as the right of "free independent thinking Americans to decide what they will work for, who they will work for and when they will work for him . . ."

THE CONFUSED conspirators, searching for a way to destroy trade unions, had begun by trying to define "union monopoly power" in a manner suitable to their purpose.

Failing to agree on a definition, they concluded rather desperately that—unions were powerful monopolies.

The third act of the conspiracy was the shortest but the most significant.

It followed logically the 83-page confidential report prepared by the National Assn. of Manufacturers on "UNION POWER—Some Implications for the Economy," dated March 15, 1962, which in turn had been preceded by the record of the initial secret meeting of the NAM Center for the Study of Union Monopoly Power, Nov. 21, 1961.

On May 21, 1962, J. Mack Swigert wrote a letter on the stationery of

Taft, Stettinius & Holister located in the Dixie Terminal Bldg., at Cincinnati, Ohio. It was in his capacity as chairman of the "Committee on Sources of Union Power" that Swigert addressed the letter to his committee members: Frederick G. Atkinson, S. Lester Block, Jim Clay, Carroll E. French, Kenneth C. Kellar, Denison Kitchel, and W. H. Peterson.

Essentially a "thank you" note, the letter was accompanied by a 14-page report. Swigert wrote his colleagues:

"I want to thank you for the many constructive suggestions which you sent to me after reviewing the first draft of our report entitled, 'Major Roots of Union Power.'

"I have incorporated many of these suggestions in the final draft of our report which I am enclosing herewith. I trust that these changes will

meet with your approval.

"In compliance with Mr. Kothe's request, I have sent 35 copies of the enclosed report to his office for distribution to other members of the NAM Center for the Study of Union Monopoly Power. It is my understanding that Mr. Kothe's staff is undertaking research based on this report. We may eventually want to reissue the report in a considerably expanded form containing citations of authority and specific examples of the various points covered in the report."

The Kothe referred to in Swigert's letter was Charles A. Kothe, NAM vice president, who chaired the first secret meeting of 21 conspirators reconnoitering "union monopoly power." Kothe appeared to be still very much the lead scout in the saddle.

The cogent report by the "Committee on Sources of Union Power" was revealing. It disclosed that the enemies of the trade union movement had: Conquered their bickering tendencies regarding strategy and tactics; decided to assault the "roots" instead of the "abuses" of "union monopoly power," and agreed to hand the spear to the fierce chieftains of the NAM.

"Although the factors discussed," concluded the report, "are not the only roots, it is believed by this committee that they are the major roots of union power in the United States today."

Laugh or Cry

There were an even dozen factors listed as the major roots of union power:

- 1—Public Sympathy.
- 2—Effective Political Action.
- 3—Favorable Legislation.
- 4—Favorable Treatment from Courts, Law Officers, and Other Public Officials.
- 5—Favorable Treatment from Press and Other Media of Public Communication.
- 6—Right to Strike and Boycott.
- 7—The Picket System.
- 8—Tradition of Threats and Violence.
- 9—Loyalty of Hard-Core Members.
- 10—Compulsory Membership and Check-Off.
- 11—Unlimited Size.
- 12—Vulnerability, Disunity, and Weakness of Employers.

At first glance, the "major roots of union power" as understood by the NAM were enough to make a person laugh or cry depending upon his knowledge of the national economic scene as related to organized labor and organized management.

But it was much more serious than that.

The first public hint of the modernized onslaught against unionism came June 29—less than five weeks after 35 copies of the Swigert report hit Kothe's desk.

The labor-management relations scene was comparatively quiet June 29. The steel contracts had been settled. Still to come were the aerospace industry negotiations, the rail agreement, the Redstone arsenal walkout. Congress also was calm at the time,

girding for the Medicare defeat and the communication satellite give-away to AT&T.

It was in the June 29 issue of *Life* magazine that the first shot was fired in the new campaign against the "roots of union power." *Life* published a full-page editorial entitled, "Let's Put Teeth Into the Labor Laws."

President Kennedy and Congress, *Life* said, should consider enacting legislation to bring unions under the anti-trust laws, to provide for compulsory arbitration of labor disputes, and to give the President power to intervene in the collective bargaining process.

Also, the *Life* editorial said, the now "sacrosanct picket line" should be reexamined (with the inference that it should be legislated out of existence).

The war had begun. Other events began to occur, indicating that a well-planned aggression was on a timetable.

For example, interest was revived in a bill presented to Congress, Sept. 16, 1961, by Rep. Dave Martin (R-Neb.). Listed as H.R. 9271, the measure was one of 11 proposals by the McClellan gang to bring organized labor under the anti-trust laws.

Proponents of H.R. 9271 began appearing on radio and television programs as if by happenstance. They praised the measure, and for good reason.

Rep. Martin himself—accompanied by Sen. Strom Thurmond (D-S.C.)—explained on a Mutual Broadcasting System program in early August how H.R. 9271 and its companion measures would shred unionism. If enacted to amend the Sherman Anti-trust Law, H. R. 9271 would assure the death of industry-wide and area-wide collective bargaining.

Martin and Thurmond, incidentally, borrowed much from the text of Swigert's report when making their broadcast.



The degree of reverence for H.R. 9271 held by the foes of unionism was not recognized until a Teamsters Union officer attacked it in mid-August. In an immediate rebuttal carried over the news service wires, Rep. Martin admitted: "International unions would be broken up (by his bill), and their control restored and vested in local unions."

In the first meeting of the 21 confused conspirators in November, 1961, there had been a "comment" listed on page 36 of the transcript:

Corral of Nags

"H.R. 9271, Dave Martin's Bill, would be a good stalking horse for us. We can later come up with our bill, but something needs to be in there right away. I'm talking about the short range problem, not our long range study, and the importance of stopping these things before the opposition gets so firmly advantaged . . ."

Stalking horse or not, the supporters of H.R. 9271 were riding it for all it was worth. If it dropped dead, they had a corral full of nags to continue the ride with; if it gained acceptance, so much better.

As summer drew to a close, the NAM's big gun opened up. Charles R. Sligh, Jr., NAM executive vice president, registered a complaint that the President's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy had given up plans to study monopoly in both business and unions.

Sligh said:

"Union monopoly power is now having a seriously adverse effect on our economy and on the strength of the nation. If the President's Advisory Committee . . . is unable to deal with a hard-core issue such as this, Congress has a responsibility to get at the facts. This problem will not be resolved by simply ignoring it.

"Monopoly in business is under constant inquiry, not only by the Justice Department in its enforcement of the antitrust laws, but by one congressional investigation after another and by the various administrative agencies.

"It is high time the government looked for monopoly where it really abounds—in our labor unions. This matter has been avoided by those in positions of public responsibility far too long. Unless they face up to the facts, our economy is in for continuing trouble."

It seemed to be an hysterical, pre-

mature outburst by Sligh. Had he missed on his timing? Congress, by then, was wallowing through the hectic last days of the session and had no time to listen.

A Poor Lancer

Sligh was ignored by just about everybody. This was partly because he said nothing that could substantiate his tirade on the perils of "union monopoly power." It appeared for the moment that Sligh—carrying the spear in the name of the NAM and friends—was a poor lancer. Actually, he was only lifting and testing the shaft for the sticking scheduled on Capitol Hill for January, 1963.

Meanwhile, hundreds of Sligh's minions and cohorts across the nation were balancing similar spears. They all were working from the Swigert report blue-printing a certain conception of the "major roots of union power."

Their intonations were aimed at reversing the public sympathy for unions and members who combat miserable wages, hours, and working conditions, because:

"One of the ultimate sources of union power," said the Swigert report, "is the public sympathy which arose in the early sweatshop days and which has persisted in a large group of the population even though the conditions which originally created sympathy no longer exist."

Reactionary Stripe

They sought to make it difficult for unions to encourage members to vote and support candidates other than those of pet reactionary stripe, because:

"The growing effectiveness of union political action on local, state, and national levels," said the Swigert report, "is an important source of union power."

They called for legislation that would repeal any aspects of the law now favorable to union organization and effectiveness. Like sections 7 and 8 of the National Labor Relations Act which permit workers to democratically determine their exclusive bargaining agents, require the employer to bargain, prevent the employer from interfering with union affairs or discriminating against union-minded employees, and protect the union shop.

Further, they suggested, both the Clayton Act and the Norris-LaGuardia Act should be nullified so that the old-

time court injunction against any kind of union conduct could be exhumed. There was much talk about the detriments of legal protections now in force for unionized workers.

Somehow, the Swigert report implied, the factor of favorable treatment from the courts, law officers, and other public officials—an important source of union power—must be overcome. The report stated:

" . . . No employer can be sure today that any action taken by him which might prove harmful to a union will be sustained by the National Labor Relations Board . . . This uncertainty tends to discourage employers from attempting to resist union demands and activities and is, therefore, an important contemporary source of union power."

Supreme Artlessness

The Swigert report was so blind on the subject of "official treatment" that it called "recent Presidential intervention in the steel strike" a benefit to the United Steel Workers (who received no wage gain), and a weakener for the companies (who could have had a \$6 a ton price increase had they restrained their greed a reasonable amount of time).

NAM artlessness was supreme at one point in the Swigert report:

"Generally, unions get favorable treatment from the national wire services, radio, and television. These are important sources of public opinion. Most news writers belong to unions or are union-oriented. It is natural for them to slant stories which might otherwise place the union in a bad light . . . This favorable treatment is an additional source of power." The only sentence bordering on truth was the second one.

Discussing the right to strike and boycott, the Swigert report said: "This legal right of employees to band together and withhold their services in concert from a particular employer is an obvious source of union power."

The inference was made that the strike weapon is often abused and there should be limitation on the right to strike. The same inference was applied to consumer boycotts against employers with whom unions are in controversy.

The picket system came in for strong attack in the Swigert report: "The great and traditional source of union power is the picket line. This probably ranks along with compulsory bargaining, required by Section 8 of

the National Labor Relations Act, as one of the two most immediate and potent sources of union power in this country today."

Lockouts—in which employers sympathetic to a struck company lock out their workers to help fight the union—were forgotten, however, when the report noted that "employers possess no comparable weapon" as the strike in labor-management economic relationships.

A lapse of memory also occurred when the Swigert report talked about "traditions of threats and violence" which it felt was a source of union power by helping union leaders "keep workers 'in line.'" Forgotten were the company goons, blackjacking police, and national guardsmen armed with bayonets or machine guns.

Dedicated Loyalty

Perhaps the only authentic paragraph in the entire Swigert report—and it was written rather awesomely—stated:

"Another important source of union power is the dedicated loyalty of many hard-core members. Almost every local has a 'hard-core' of members who attend meetings regularly and who sincerely believe in the union movement. With many of these individuals, unionism is almost a form of religion. They deeply believe that unions have advanced the working man and that employers would exploit workers ruthlessly if it were not for the existence and continued vigilance of labor unions. These dedicated members are a very important source of strength in all unions."

As might be expected, the union shop and check-off system of paying dues were described as sources of union power.

The Swigert report also complained about the growth of unionism and in doing so, ignored the existence of union autonomy and democratic behavior as guaranteed by statute:

"The fact that the law permits union bargaining power to be centralized in huge 'international' organizations, which exercise discipline and tight control of the union funds, the union 'locals,' and the individual members, is, of course, an important source of union power."

The 12th "major root of union power" was the most bizarre of all—"Vulnerability, Disunity, and Weakness of Employers." To read it imparted the unclean feeling a person experiences in watching a sideshow

freak; free enterprise was portrayed in its most ugly form. Swigert's report read:

"In any catalog of the sources of union power, this item cannot be overlooked. Some industries are so sensitive that the employers cannot take a strike of any duration and remain in business. In other industries, direct labor costs are such a small percentage of the total cost that it is not considered practical to stand up to the union. These factors enable unions to be very strong in such industries.

"Sometimes employers do not have the financial strength to withstand union pressures. These employers cannot go to the brink, where most important labor issues are ultimately settled. They cannot risk a strike, so ultimately must submit to the union demands.

"In other situations, however, the source of union power may lie to a considerable extent in the weakness of the employer himself. Many employers regard labor relations as a nuisance. They want to get the negotiations over with as soon as possible. They have no stomach for a fight. They do not understand the ponderous and time-wasting machinery of collective bargaining. In some instances, employers are even physically afraid of the union.

"Many employers are opportunists. To save a few cents on wages, they are willing to make concessions to the union which over the years may cost them a great deal more than an extra

2 or 3 cents in wages. Their philosophy is to settle today and take their chances on tomorrow. If they cannot pass the cost on in price, they may be able to save the difference by changes in operations. In dealing with employers of this type, professional union leaders, rich with experience, know that if they stand their ground, the employer will give in. Union leaders regard such employers as weak. The weakness of employers—no matter how justifiable its cause—is an added source of union power."

So ended the series of confidential reports on the problem of "union monopoly power" as treated by the 21 confused conspirators and their help-mates.

They had not the gumption to treat employees fairly in the beginning. When faced with unionization, they had not the gumption to approach the collective bargaining table.

Historically, their predecessors had bribed law enforcement agencies, employed strike-breakers, borrowed national guards, coerced courts, and cajoled Congress.

Now the anti-unionists were going to try and convince public opinion of the need for hanging organized labor by the heels once and for all. While the conspiracy may have been confused in the beginning, it had been molded into an influential force guided by grandmasters.

Nevertheless, it remained a shameful story.

NAM Names First Full-Time President

Any doubt about the seriousness of the National Association of Manufacturers' drive to put labor organizations under the anti-trust laws were put to rest November 1, 1962, with the announcement that the NAM has named its first full-time president in the organization's 67-year old history.

Werner P. Gullander, former executive of the labor-hating General Electric Corporation, has been named to the post with a reported salary of \$100,000 per year.

He also served in executive positions with Weyerhaeuser Co., and with General Dynamics Corporation.

As the first full-time NAM president, Gullander will speak on "policy matters for 17,000 manufacturers."

The NAM has a staff of 370 and an annual budget of \$7 million.

Gullander, in his first public statement tipped his hand when he declared:

"Despite the international crisis, domestic problems will be a major concern of the National Association of Manufacturers."

Secret NAM Anti-Trust Timetable

Now that the first organizational series of highly confidential NAM meetings on anti-trust laws for labor have been completed—there will be more—the NAM's highly secret timetable for 1963 and 1964 include:

1. Sponsorship of competitive contests among *high school students* offering awards for the best essay on "What Union Monopoly Power Means to America."

2. Recruitment as cohorts and 'idea salesmen and women' by geographical areas and organizations.

3. Secure a sponsor and plan for a *TV Special*, focusing on the union monopoly problem and what it means to the nation.

4. Preparation of program materials for *Women's Clubs*.

5. Production of a *Speakers' Kit* for use by businessmen and other *opinion molders*.

6. Set up a group of *sympathetic journalists* to work in liaison with the NAM Center for the Study of Union Power.

7. Retain Opinion Research Corporation to *conduct new poll of public sentiment* regarding the need for control of union power.

8. A series of *two-day seminars for professors* and businessmen.

9. A *fully-documented movie* should be released.

10. A concerted effort should be made to *win the clergy*.

Already one item on the NAM's timetable has appeared. This is a *booklet published openly* by the NAM. It is called "Economic Implications of Union Power."

Beware Mgt's. Trojan Horse Statements

Beware the management man who complains about government intervention in collective bargaining.

Too often, his argument ends with a plug for a new set of laws to harness what he calls "labor monopoly."

A recent example of this was published in *Industrial Relations News* wherein Malcolm L. Denise, vice president in charge of labor relations for Ford Motor Co., "warned" that government intervention in current problems is establishing practices which threaten the future of free collective bargaining.

The Point

He cited as illustration the National Labor Relations Board's expanding the scope of compulsory bargaining to include such matters as subcontracting, also proposed legislation for compulsory bargaining at missile bases.

Denise also asserted that most of the current problems that force government to intervene in collective bargaining stem from the fact that "our national labor legislation gives inadequate recognition to the problems created by monopoly in labor markets."

He said that when labor is given a "monopoly price," distortions in the allocation of resources create serious economic and social problems.

Finally getting to the point he wanted to make; the Ford vice president commented that there has been building a "half-way house between private bargaining and government compulsion."

In trying to solve the imbalances, Denise said, the objective should be to preserve unions, but to modify their structure and the rules governing collusive action among them.

Denise recommended a new set of laws against labor monopoly as the answer to everything, saying that such a measure would strike at the "disease" of union monopolies rather than merely trying to treat the "symptoms."

Shades of the NAM campaign to solve the "problem" of "union monopoly power"—!

Union Monopoly Power Myth Exploded by UCLA Professor

In 1955, when the AFL and the CIO merged into one labor federation, the National Association of Manufacturers screamed that a monolith had been created with the power to strangle the nation.

A University of California professor, in a paper concerning labor's power, calls the NAM warning "preposterous."

Dr. Irving Bernstein, professor of political science at Los Angeles, wrote that the decline of the AFL-CIO's position in the labor movement resulted from expulsion of the Teamsters, failure of organizational drives, growth of unaffiliated organizations, and reduced employment in manufacturing.

"Anyone concerned with excessive concentrations of power in our society should not look for them in the labor movement," Bernstein declared.

"My concern is quite the opposite. It seems to me that labor is not as effectively organized or strong as I think it should be.

"If the present trend continues, it certainly will not become more powerful in the foreseeable future. If there is a real power in America, I

think we will have to look for it elsewhere than in the labor movement," the professor stated.

On the loss of jobs, Professor Bernstein stated:

"A decade ago, it seemed the unions had exploited their market power so effectively so as to build in perpetual improvements in wages, hours, and working conditions which would go on endlessly.

"In more recent years, serious leakages have developed in this system. As wages have risen, employers have found it less costly to substitute machines for men."

Dr. Bernstein confessed that like the editor of LIFE magazine, "I was convinced five years ago that Jimmy Hoffa was a crook. I am now impressed with the fact that he is not in jail.

"No one in recent years has been more exhaustively investigated by people who are professionals at the investigation game than Jimmy Hoffa."

Bernstein stated that "Mr. Hoffa wanted to be president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters more than anyone else did, worked harder at it, and he gained his goal."

From Toledo Blade

Bobbie's Motives Questioned

That was quite an army of top federal agents that converged on Toledo this week. The Government mobilized this vast striking force to arrest UAW vice president Richard T. Gosser; his aid, Donald Pinciotti, and a numbers operator on charges involving tax records. On the front lines were officials from Washington, regional offices, and various field agencies.

What brought about this extraordinary concentration of power? Was it the kind of display you would expect only if the case was of particular significance to the boss—U. S. Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy? Presumably, a bill of particulars may show what it is all about—but only if a grand jury decides there is enough evidence for an indictment and a trial.

The Blade has no intention of commenting on any of these particulars before then. If Mr. Gosser or Mr. Pinciotti committed a crime, they should be held to account for it, naturally. That they are important citizens in this community should be no bar to the proper course of justice.

We can hope, however, that whatever is involved here has no political connotations. For this Administration, unfortunately, has given that impression in another case involving an enemy of UAW president Walter Reuther—Jimmy Hoffa.

Time after time, Bobby Kennedy—first as chief counsel for the McClellan committee and now as attorney general—has gone after the Teamsters union president in what has come to have the appearance of a personal vendetta. But thus far, no case against Mr. Hoffa has stood up in court.

Under these circumstances, the role of federal officials in the Toledo arrests could be misinterpreted. When the facts come out, they will show whether prosecution for criminal conspiracy is justified. We trust they will not show any evidence of political persecution.—*Reprinted from the Toledo Blade, Nov. 15, 1962.*

movies of bushes which blocked the view of oncoming traffic around the death curve and of potholes which threw the truck out of control.

Within an hour after the accident dispatchers along the road were interviewed to learn the names of union members who had gone around the curve that morning, some of whom had slid into the opposite lane of the pavement, which was wet after a shower.

Union members volunteered information of wrecks and near-wrecks on the same curve just previous to the fatal accident.

A pattern of accidents on newly sealed road surfaces following rains developed. Half of Friars Road is in the city, half in the county. The city covers newly sealed surfaces with sand, the county with coarse aggregate. Many more accidents occur on the slippery surfaces sealed by the city than on the aggregate spread by county road crews.

Not Guilty

At the trial Johnson's lawyer was able to prove, with the evidence presented by Teamsters, that the bushes along the road which were high enough to obscure oncoming traffic on the day of the accident had been cut prior to the trial, and that previous signs warning of a 40 miles-per-hour speed limit had been replaced with 30 m.p.h. signs.

Pictures proved that holes in the road were there at the time of the accident and had not developed afterward as a city safety engineer testified they could have done.

Police testified that traffic was heavy on the day of the accident. A union member testified to the contrary, pointing out that sand and gravel plants on the road practically close down on rainy days when contractors cancel their orders.

The result was that Judge Hussey found Johnson not guilty on all four counts.

Johnson still faces a huge damage suit from a surviving family member, but no longer is his future clouded by the probability of prison, thanks to his fellow Teamsters Union members and their business agents.

The Brotherhood of Teamsters proved again to be more than a collective bargaining agent—an organization with heart.

San Diego Truck Driver Finds Brotherhood in Union

The meaning of "Brotherhood" in the International Brotherhood of Teamsters is something real and worthwhile to a dump truck driver and member of Local 36 in San Diego who was recently freed of four counts of felonious manslaughter.

Cliff Johnson is a free man today because his fellow Teamsters pitched in when the possibility of him stepping behind a prison door threatened to become reality.

Johnson's 10-wheeler skidded on a curve on rain-slick Friars Road, a Mission Valley, California, thoroughfare heavily used by trucks of nearby sand and gravel plants, and plowed into a car, killing a family of four.

At his trial police stated that Johnson was traveling at an unsafe speed

and gave other damaging testimony as to the condition of the road and warning signs.

Then Johnson's lawyer introduced new evidence controverting much of the police testimony and bringing to light an unsafe practice on the part of city roadbuilders which may now be remedied.

Fortunately, immediately after Johnson's accident, fellow Teamsters and Local 36 business agents John Lyons and Joe Wheeler had rushed to the scene and taken photographs and measurements.

With this evidence Johnson's lawyer was able to show that due to road conditions the accident was unavoidable.

Teamster Spud Boehlke had taken

Free Competitive Enterprise

III With Business Concentration

Like concentrated orange juice, American free enterprise is being shrunk into a superconcentrate of canned big business. Independent small business, meanwhile, is being tossed aside much like a dry orange peel as the tendency for hugeness continues in the space age.

This fact was outlined starkly in a recent study of mergers by the Select Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives. The study, entitled "Mergers and Superconcentration," adds new ammunition to any discussion of the antitrust laws. It showed that in the period 1951-61:

—The 500 leading industrial firms absorbed some 3,404 other companies.

—The 50 largest merchandising firms acquired 332 companies.

Committee Chairman Rep. Wright Patman (D-Tex.) said the study indicated: "America is at the crossroads. It must face up to the alternative paths lying ahead. Will it follow the road to monopoly and ever-increasing concentration of economic power? Or will it take the other alternative—the hard and rocky road to a restoration of competitive free enterprise . . .?"

Patman said he thought the nation was moving into a new phase of industrial and financial domination and control of American industry. "Merger movements have fed this cancerous growth. The U.S. is rapidly becoming a nation of clerks and hired hands . . ."

A breakdown of the study showed that nearly half the absorptions by the 500 largest industrial firms occurred in 8 industries alone: dairy products, paper and allied products, industrial chemicals, petroleum refining, aerospace, electrical equipment, motor vehicles, and textile mill products.

Noting that the merger movement now cuts across traditional industrial lines to siphon off the more successful firms, the report concluded that the rise of the "conglomerate corporation" is the new challenge to small business survival.

The report read:

"The antitrust laws, which failed to stem the horizontal and vertical merger movements of the 1890's and the 1920's, have had no visible deterrent

effect on the conglomerate merger movement of the 1950's and 1960's.

"History reveals a striking cultural lag in the fashioning of restraints on the growth of concentrated economic power. The ranks of large business, as well as small business, are under pressure from the unabated trend to-

ward superconcentration."

Not mentioned in the report was the related big squeeze being placed on unions increasingly as they fail to recognize the superconcentrated mergers for what they are, being content to bargain locally rather than nationally.

Arkansas Gets Good Advice Despite Senator McClellan

All is not dark in the wilderness, and proof came recently when a group of young Arkansans asked their Evangelical Protestant minister about the advisability of forming a union. Senator John McClellan to the contrary, here is what Dr. David M. Baxter told the young group and later committed to writing under the heading of "Some Reasons for Joining a Trade Union:"

"Labor is capital. Their ability to labor is the only capital most Americans have. People whose capital is their working ability have a partnership with management and financial capital.

"The true union member wants to help, not hinder, his employer. The more successful the business, the more successful the employee—if he receives the full value of his labor, a fair share of the profits he has helped produce.

"A working man's life is valuable. Every time the clock ticks, there goes a second off that life. When he sells the hours of his life to make profit for someone, he is entitled to all he can get for those precious hours. As the Bible says, 'The laborer is worthy of his hire.'

"Humanity being what it is, it is to the advantage of the fellow who exploits others to get a maximum of work out of his employee while paying a minimum of wages. He will buy his worker's life as cheaply as possible.

"To protect himself, the worker tries to get as much as possible for his life. By himself this is difficult, with employers organized. He can be broken like a stick. But breaking a bundle of sticks is not so easy.

"That is why working people organize unions to help make a success of a business and protect themselves in getting their share of that success. Union men are forced by circumstances to organize, for as Franklin said, 'It is better to hang together than to hang separately.'

"Unionism has brought about better working conditions, more leisure for the worker to enjoy his life, reasonable pay, more job security, vacations, pensions and other benefits. It is an ignorant man who values his life cheaply, sells it cheaply and works long weeks to make his exploiter rich to the extent that he keeps himself poor.

"And in all the world there is no cheaper, less self-respecting person than the 'scab,' who will take advantage of what others have helped bring about, without in any way contributing to it, but rather betraying it.

"Well-paid organized labor is good business in any town or city. The more the worker earns, the more he has to spend on his needs. The more he has to spend, the better for the merchant, the farmer and everyone else."

Dr. Baxter's message contained little that is new to the dedicated trade unionist. Yet, it is heartening, indeed, to learn that a zephyr of fresh air has prevailed in 'right-to-work' Arkansas, which has given the U.S. its greatest labor-hater in modern times—Sen. John McClellan. Dr. Baxter's advice must disturb McClellan somewhat more than somewhat.

1ST. TEAMSTER VOTE CHECK

helps
boost
vote
turnout

Across the land, Teamster local unions and Joint Councils have been assessing their political success in last month's congressional and state elections and are beginning to smile over the results.

A nation-wide "vote check" in late October, kicked off in Washington, D. C., by General President James R. Hoffa, proved to be a worth-while venture as the assessment showed that Teamsters went to the polls November 6th in greater numbers than ever before.

With the emphasis from national headquarters on getting out the vote, local unions and joint councils made their own endorsements in the congressional and state contests. There were no endorsements made by the international union through its legislative and political action arm, DRIVE (Democratic, Republican, Independent Voter Education).

The final consensus was that the long series of Jo Hoffa luncheons and banquets throughout the nation at which the charming wife of the general president appeared with her husband to stimulate political interest were a huge success.

There were victories of major proportions, such as in California where bi-partisan Teamsters supported Gov. Pat Brown against Richard Nixon and worked for incumbent Republican Senator Thomas Kuchel, and in Oregon where Teamsters threw their support to Democrat Wayne Morse.

But it was generally conceded that the real victory was in the political activity stimulated among the rank-and-file with a program which encouraged them to engage in precinct politics, assess local candidates, and then vote according to the Gomper's theory of rewarding friends and punishing enemies.



TEAMSTERS PROMOTE VOTING: Trucks of the Pittsburgh Press carried bumper stickers proclaiming "This Teamster Will Vote, Will You?" Shown applying the first bumper stickers is IBT Vice President Harry A. Tevis (kneeling). Tevis is also president of Joint Council 40. Standing (left to right) are Joseph Mazza, DRIVE co-ordinator for Joint Council 40; Philip Lucanti, assistant steward of Teamsters at the Press; and Lawrence Getty, vice president of Local 211.



GENERAL PRESIDENT Hoffa takes time on a trip to Detroit to address City Cartage divisional meeting of Local 299. Note vote check bumper stickers held by men. President Hoffa is explaining the dangers of the Martin anti trust proposal.



CHATTANOOGA DRIVE rally hears political candidates as part of Teamster "vote check" program.



International Vice President **Gordon R. Conklin** uses **DRIVE** flip chart in **DRIVE** educational meeting in St. Paul, as Teamsters there prepared to get out the vote on election day.



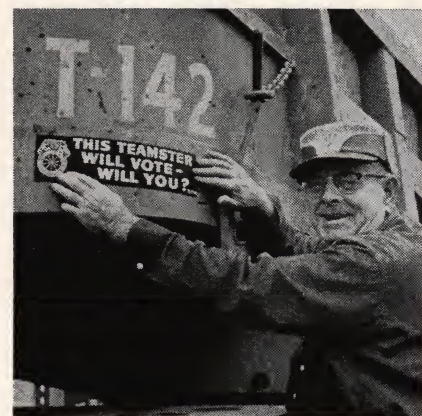
BIRMINGHAM'S Local 612 mailed a copy of **DRIVE REPORTER** to each member of the Teamsters in Alabama, along with a reminder to get out and vote as part of the first Teamster vote check. The Alabama Local also had a political dinner, inviting candidates for office to speak. Here ladies of the Auxiliary and Local 612 members mail **DRIVE REPORTERS**.



DLA members around the nation joined in the first Teamster vote check. Here, Ladies of Joint Council 54 check registration lists before going out to the docks. Standing, Lillie Lynds, seated left to right, Mona Dunn, Eva Rein.



GETTING OUT THE VOTE for Senator Kuchel in Los Angeles are left to right, Joe Garcia, Kuchel campaign manager in East Los Angeles; Irma Lee Walker, **DLA DRIVEMOBILE** chairman; Irene Hunter, **DLA** volunteer and Lew Parrish.



I'M VOTING says Steward Guy Hill of Detroit Local 247, "how about you?" Steward Hill is placing a **DRIVE** bumper sticker on one of the Chas. Rogers fleet trucks.

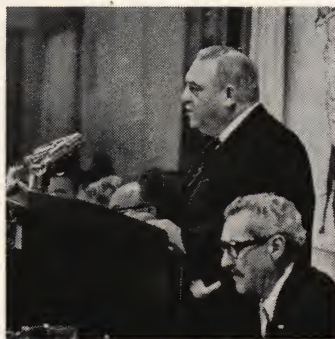
Teamsters Boosts Effort to



MRS. HOFFA chats with ladies of the DRIVE Auxiliary who were on hand for special meeting on organizational techniques held earlier in the day before the evening's activities.



MRS. SARAH TRISCARO presents beautiful plaque of appreciation to Mrs. Hoffa for her efforts in behalf of Teamsters political action.



WILLIAM PRESSER, in giving the welcome, told of the affection, regard and loyalty of Ohio Teamsters for the General President and Mrs. Hoffa. At right is Robert C. Knee, Teamsters counsel who served as M.C.



ALBERT YOUNG, Chairman of Joint Council 41 Political Education Committee, receives DRIVE charter from General President Hoffa. At right, Ohio Conference leader Bill Presser looks on.

AFTER DINNER and speechmaking, Teamsters and their families enjoyed a program of entertainment arranged especially for the occasion.

Cleveland 'Jo Hoffa Dinner,' Sold Out Month in Advance, Features Top Entertainment

BLASTING proposals to bring unions under anti-trust laws, General President James R. Hoffa told an overflow Cleveland audience which turned out for a "Jo Hoffa Dinner" that if these efforts succeed, "the contracts you have will not be worth the paper they're written on."

William Presser of Joint Council 41, hailing the success of the event on the eve of the November elections, said Cleveland Teamsters and wives had spent six months planning the dinner. It was a sell-out a month in advance.

Mrs. Hoffa presented a DRIVE charter to the leader of the Auxiliary, Mrs. Fay Presser.

Mrs. Sarah Triscaro, in turn, presented Mrs. Hoffa a handsome plaque outlining her contributions to DRIVE and the labor movement.

In the principal speech, President Hoffa said anti-trust regulations imposed on unions would mean "no industry negotiations; no single contract.

"Every company would require its own negotiations, its own union, its own contract," he said. "If a union were forced to strike, no other local could help . . . one by one every unit could be destroyed."



First Lady' Pre-Election Get Out the Vote

*Airport Welcome, Dinner
And Dance Feature Visit
With Rochester Teamsters*

ROCHESTER Teamsters took their pre-election activities seriously, including their Jo Hoffa banquet at which nearly 500 heard the Teamsters' First Lady and Legislative Director Sidney Zagri stress the importance of political action.

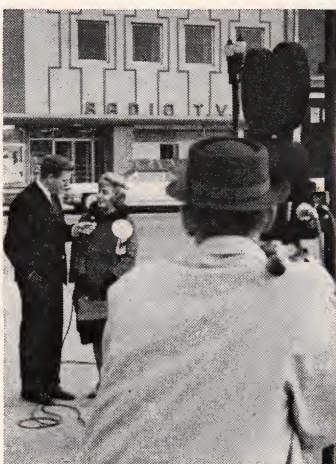
Joseph A. Catalano was introduced as M.C. by Local 398 President Nardo Buscemi. Mrs. Joseph Lusk, auxiliary leader received the DLA charter from Mrs. Hoffa, and in turn presented Mrs. Hoffa with a beautiful candelabrum as a gift from the membership.

The gala affair was held at the Powers Hotel, and participation by the rank-and-file was a good indication that this group of Teamsters fully intends to make political action a year-round affair to guard economic gains which negotiators have won at the bargaining table.

Further proof of the efficient DRIVE operation in Rochester was the Teamster-voter turn-out on election day, where even wisened political observers expressed surprise at the efficiency of Teamster program.



Overall view of decorated banquet room of the Powers Hotel in Rochester.



Mrs. Hoffa is interviewed by a Rochester television newsman.



Mrs. Joseph Lusk receives DLA charter from Mrs. Hoffa. At left, Business Agent Joseph Catalano applauds.



From left, at Rochester festivities, are Mrs. Sylvia Paris, Mrs. Hoffa and Mrs. Joseph Lusk.

Business Agent Joseph Catalano of Local 398, delivers welcome to Mrs. Hoffa at dinner. At right, Program Chairman Leonard D'Alesio holds gift presented to Mrs. Hoffa. With him is Mrs. D'Alesio.





Agent Dies In New York

Eugene O'Rourke, 55, a business agent for Teamster Local 282 in New York, died recently.

He was a brother of John J. O'Rourke, IBT vice president and head of Teamster Joint Council 16 and Local 282.

Tampa Driver Gains Honor

Mario Rodriguez, a member of Teamster Local 79 in Tampa, Fla., recently was nominated for driver-of-the-month honors by his employer.

Rodriguez has driven both city and over-the-road for 19 consecutive years without being involved in a preventable accident, and has driven for the past 12 years without being involved in an accident of any kind.

Edw. Blixt Dies at 55

Edward A. Blixt, president of Teamster Local 544 in Minneapolis since 1946, died recently. He was 55 years old.

Blixt also served as business agent for the market and grocery section of his local which includes over-the-road transport drivers, employees of wholesale groceries and produce firms, and local cartage and warehousing firms.

Three Saved By Milkman

Clair E. Card, a member of Teamster Local 441 in Los Angeles, was making his early morning milk deliveries recently when he came upon a house from which smoke billowed.

Card alerted a customer living in a nearby house, and the two of them entered the smoking home. They found Mrs. Judith Washburn asleep in a bedroom and awakened her.

The mother directed Card and the other man to a nearby room where two small children were sleeping. Finally the family was led to safety. A smoldering mattress was the source of the smoke.

Health Institute A Busy Place

The Labor Health Institute of Teamster Local 688 in St. Louis averaged 294 patient visits daily during the past fiscal year, according to a recent report of the medical director.

Dr. Edward J. Berger said the total number of individual patients seen during the year was 81,728. There were 1,427 hospital admissions. The LHI provides free medical and dental care to members of Local 688 on a group practice basis along with the hospitalization program.

A fiscal report on Local 688's Health and Medical Camp also was

made, revealing that 21,630 persons used it during the past summer. Accomplishments in the past year included dedication of the camp's water purification plant.

Big Gains in New Contract

Nearly 200 members of Teamster Locals 313 in Tacoma, Wash., and 672 in Bremerton, Wash., gained large benefits in a new contract recently after a 44-day soft drink strike.

The new agreement called for \$5 weekly pay gains in each of the three years, a 15-cent hourly increase for pension contributions, a 40-hour work week, and an improved vacation schedule.

The unions also retained picket line language and a sick leave clause.

Former Officer Dies in Calif.

Henry Van der Haar, former secretary-treasurer of Teamster Local 737 in Los Angeles, died recently in Riverside, Calif.

Van der Haar, a native of Iowa, joined Teamster Local 692 in Long Beach, Calif., and became a business agent shortly afterward. He transferred to Local 737 in 1940 where he became an officer, finally retiring in 1955.

Researcher Gains Post

Leon Higginbotham, Jr., of Philadelphia, former research director for Teamster Local 688 of St. Louis, has been named to serve as a member of the Federal Trade Commission.

Higginbotham is the second former Local 688 staff representative to move into government service. He was preceded by Arthur Chapin, head of the minority group division in the Department of Labor.

Surprise in Fort Dodge

The membership of Teamster Local 650 in Fort Dodge, Iowa, came up with a pleasant surprise for Melvin C. Jensen, secretary-treasurer, at the local's annual outing recently.

Jensen and his wife received a pail full of silver dollars and a cake in recognition of their 25th wedding anniversary.

Jensen, secretary-treasurer of Local 650 since 1941, said he'd had a lot of surprises as a Teamster officer, but this was the most pleasant.

FIFTY YEARS AGO

in Our Magazine



Year In Review—1912

JANUARY—The big national story that was grabbing front page space in newspapers across the country was the McNamara trial. The Los Angeles Times building had been dynamited and the McNamara brothers were being held as the culprits. Both were labor union officials. The pro-business and anti-labor press seized the opportunity to denounce all labor unions using the brothers McNamara as scapegoats. In a lead editorial President Tobin chided the nation's publishers for their trial by newspaper and added this bit of sage advice: "The workingmen and women of today are too intelligent to allow an individual to remain at the head of their organization who is not clean, honest and above board. The doctrine injected lately in the press is not new. It is the doctrine that we get in times of strikes; and the opinions of editorial writers paid large salaries by the bosses."

FEBRUARY—Although the British have been by tradition conservative, trade unionists in Great Britain were already proposing some daring social reforms that would not be a part of our society for some time. A case in point was workmen's compensation laws that were enacted in Britain long before they became a reality in this country. Almost without exception, organized labor in the U. S. in its formative years stuck to bread and butter issues and gave secondary importance to social legislation. Today it seems to have come full circle and is now concentrating more on social problems.

MARCH—A rash of train wrecks were plaguing the nation's railroads and both railroad unions and management were quick to offer their explanations for the causes of the disasters—one sometimes blaming the other. One of the worst was the Lehigh Valley wreck where 29 lives were lost. The government, however, placed the blame on defective steel rails.

APRIL—Strike-breakers or scabs drew the ire of President Tobin as he prepared to call on the government to investigate their activities in several large cities. He was particularly distressed with the action of employers who were trying to break a legitimate taxi strike against several taxicab owners. The character of the scab drivers was emphasized by President Tobin when he noted that many of the strike breaking drivers in a New York City taxi strike were members of the notorious Five Points gang.

MAY—This issue carried some statements from some noted person-

ages of the day who had lent their support to organized labor. One quote that we liked and one that is even more appropriate today that it was 50 years ago is this one: "Organized workers do not only stand for progress in their respective countries, but also are the strongest advocates of peace among nations. The labor movement the world over aims to bring about universal peace instead of allowing nations to rival with each other in securing the latest weapons to murder one another."

JUNE—The Bible says that man is destined to work for his daily bread by the "sweat of his brow." Most of us would agree that no matter how disagreeable work is at times it would be a pretty dull existence if we had no work to occupy our hands or our minds. But how long should man toil? Legally it was decided many years ago that eight hours was a long enough day. Now there is talk of a national 35-hour week—some locals already have 30-hour weeks. As a man's workday narrows at one end of the scale and his leisure time grows longer at the other end, we wonder at what point in the work-leisure ratio could man no longer tolerate more leisure time without making his life seem meaningless?

JULY—"Poor Dobbin," our July issue opined, the faithful horse is headed for the glue factory and the horseless carriage is taking his place. But unlike the ill effects automation sometimes causes today, the Teamster of yesterday was not hurt in the transition from the team to the

motor carrier. He simply put down the rein and took up the wheel, with some instruction, of course.

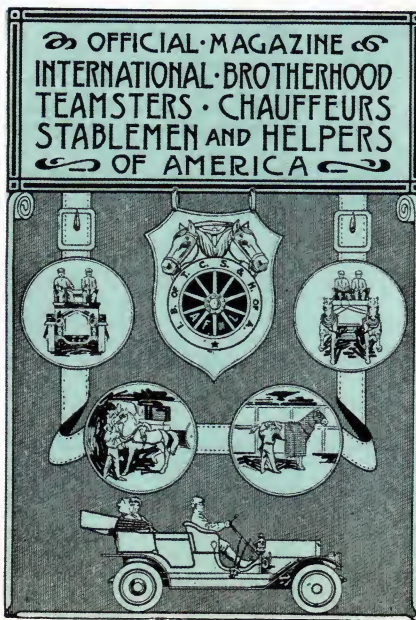
AUGUST—Delegates to the Eighth Convention were busy getting their affairs in order to attend the Indianapolis convention. Local unions having 200 members or less were expected to send delegates.

SEPTEMBER—A move was underway to encourage manufacturers to label their goods with their name and address before shipping in interstate or foreign commerce. The purpose of the move was to eventually abolish sweatshop competition with honest manufacturers . . . President Tobin reported on a practice then in vogue whereby workers would flock into a union when their jobs were in peril and then drop out after the danger had passed to avoid paying dues. The practice was particularly injurious to the United Mine Workers Union which was then having trouble organizing in the anthracite fields.

OCTOBER—A letter from the secretary of Chicago Local 735 provides an opportunity to compare wages and fringe benefits with today's scale. In 1912 wages varied from \$2.50 per day for animal undertakers to \$18.00 per week for conductors. Death benefits to a deceased members family were \$100 for one year or less of union membership and \$200 for more than a year's membership at the time of death. Dues were 60c per month and assessments of 50c per month went into the sick benefits fund.

NOVEMBER—The eighth general convention had just convened and President Tobin was back at his desk in Indianapolis. One of the most unusual aspects of the convention was the lack of enthusiasm on the part of the International to invite politicians to address the delegates. The thinking was this, according to our general president: "We refused to invite political leaders to bluff our delegates with kind words of praise uttered by such smooth tongued politicians on the eve of election, and who forget immediately after the election is over. Too long have the men of labor applauded insincere political individuals. Let us hope that other labor organizations may profit from the action of our convention in this respect." An idea well worth pondering.

MERRY CHRISTMAS AND
A HAPPY NEW YEAR!





***Don't* MAKE A
PACK HORSE OUT OF
YOUR WIFE . . .**

MAKE SURE THOSE CHRISTMAS PACKAGES ARE

DELIVERED



BY A TEAMSTER

